Periodical

THE CRISIS

PUBLIC LIBRARY
SEP 27 1927
DETROIT

CHILDREN'S NUMBER

OCTOBER, 1927

Fifteen cents a copy

Home Office
525-7-9 N. 2nd St.
Richmond, Va.

INSURANCE PREMIUM

KEY TO ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Did you ever think, when paying your weekly premium to your *Southern Aid* Agent, what an immense amount of good that premium does? Well, follow it through.

That premium gives you a set sum weekly when you are disabled by sickness or accident; or, in case of death, a sum to provide a decent burial or a nest egg for a loved one. As worry about such things takes all the joy out of life, that premium makes life more enjoyable and secure.

The above protective features of that premium are only a part of the good that it does. That premium also helps to provide employment for the agent who collects it, as well as the officers and clerks in charge of the business. That premium goes into banks with thousands of others and thus swells the funds that are loaned to responsible people to buy homes, to conduct business or professions, or to educate children. Thus that premium protects you, and also benefits the doctor, nurse, landlord, groceryman, clothier, banker, and even the undertaker.

Now, the question is: Are you placing as many of those premiums as possible where they will do the most good for you and your people?

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

Home Office: 525-7-9 N. 2nd St., Richmond, Va.

Insures against Sickness, Accident and Death

Operating in Virginia and District of Columbia

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor* AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, *Business Manager* AARON DOUGLAS, *Art Critic*

Volume 34, No. 8 **Contents for October, 1927** *Whole No. 204*

	Page
COVER. Portrait. Laura Wheeler Waring.	
AS THE CROW FLIES	255
PICTURES OF 55 CRISIS CHILDREN.	
FRONTISPIECE. Smiling Out of the Sudan	256
SOME EXCEPTIONAL NEGRO CHILDREN. Illustrated. Horace Mann Bond, A.M.	257
CHILD LITERATURE AND NEGRO CHILDHOOD. Illustrated. Effie Lee Newsome	260
WALLACE BATTLE, THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND MISSISSIPPI. Illustrated	261
THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESSES	263
THE POET'S CORNER. Illustrated. Poems by Aquah Lalulah, Fenton Johnson, Edward S. Silvera, Eda Lou Walton, Langston Hughes	265
THE BROWSING READER	266
ALONG THE COLOR LINE. Illustrated	267
THE LITTLE PAGE. Illustrated. Effie Lee Newsome	272
THE FAR HORIZON	273
POSTSCRIPT. W. E. B. Du Bois	275

THE *November* CRISIS will contain several articles of interest: One on "Colored Industrial Loan Companies", another on "Business as Public Service" and certain reports about Negro voters in the South. We have several unusual stories, one of which we hope to publish. Our Christmas Number will be worth waiting for.

As the Crow Flies

JUDGE GARY is dead. He was the most successful opponent which organized labor has ever met. He won the steel strike with Negro "scabs"; he fathered the "company union" and the employee investor. When will Labor learn that money and brains can only be beaten by brains and money?—When a man says promptly and clearly that he is not a candidate for the presidency it is easy to learn from public comment how far the nation believes that man's word.—Protestant churches are said to be losing a half million members a year. The wonder is that they are losing so few.—Massachusetts has had her race prejudices. In the 18th Century it was against Negroes. In the 19th Century against the Irish and now against the Italians.—The Mississippi flood has sunk out of the newspaper headlines, but the four and one-half million acres are still devastated. There are one hundred fifty thousand dead pigs and a million and one-quarter dead chickens, twenty-five thousand dead horses and mules and fifty thousand dead cattle. And God knows how many thousand discouraged black men still held in semi-slavery. Meantime, Mr. Hoover is arranging to run for the presidency on his flood "record".—We are immensely set up to see the modern Indian at last turn upon his tormentors. In Bolivia thousands have risen in revolt and been beaten back to servitude. But this is only the beginning, not the end. Ninety per cent of the Bolivians are of Indian descent, yet the twenty million Indians are almost slaves.—It is heartening to see a man like Viscount Cecil come out of that body of death, the Baldwin Cabinet of England, and stand up for peace and disarmament. Cecil never belonged in that cabinet. He has been caged and the League of Nations has suffered since he has been there.—In Lausanne four hundred delegates, representing eighty churches, have been trying to find out if there is anything that they believe which they can agree upon. Bishop Manning reports "progress". He also says that Americans are well liked in Europe, particularly Bishops.—One of the greatest provocatives of war is the standing army which France and England are maintaining in German territory along the Rhine. They are going to call ten thousand of these home, but they are leaving fifty thousand behind to spoil the spirit of Locarno.—Chiang Kai Shek developed from leader of the Chinese new nationalism into a military despot who tried to smash the labor unions. He did not succeed. He has resigned. The Western world is "puzzled", but China moves on.—The world is being served again with stories of Hindu-Moslem atrocities. These Indian co-religionists have killed three hundred of each other in the last year. This is not nearly as many as the English Raj kills each year by poverty and famine, but it makes good propaganda.—Meantime and continuously we are trying to find out in the United States how both the Republican and Democratic Party can keep from bribing the farmers as they have long bribed the manufacturers and yet get their votes.—Zion has met in Europe and striven toward nationhood between Englishman and Arab.—The word of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is news; our news is Dempsey.

The CRISIS *is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

SMILING OUT OF THE SUDAN

Some Exceptional Negro Children

HORACE MANN BOND, A.M.

EVER since the "measurement of minds" became a popular field in which to pursue investigations, the testing of Negro children has easily ranked as a major indoor sport among psychologists. The rules of the game are simple and seem to be standardized throughout the country with but few exceptions. First one must have a *white* examiner; a group of *Negro* children; a test standardized for *white* children tested by *white* examiners; and just a few pre-conceived notions regarding the nature of "intelligence", the degree with which Negro children are endowed, if at all, with this faculty and the *fact* that the social status of Negro children need not be considered as an extra allowance for scores different from whites. The persons who have constructed this game of intellectual calibration have already decided that those white children who make low scores do so because they were born that way; and, conversely, if a child from a good home makes a better score than the child from a poorer home, as is usally the case, the point is proved. For, they reasoned with absolute logical accuracy (once the little matter of the major premise is granted), the white family has a high social status because it has a high intelligence. Why does it have a high intelligence? Because it has a high social status. *Q. E. D.*

Of course, when examining white children, the examiner must be very careful to establish *rapport* with his subject. He must take care that an *esprit cordiale* exists between himself and the person being given the test. If this is not done, so long as white children are being tested, the results of the game may not be valid. But for some reason, perhaps the docility of the Negro subjects, or the innate superiority of the race to which the examiner belongs, this caution is not to be regarded in testing Negro children. Then again, the Negro children are of cruder clay, perhaps; why respect the sensibilities, the delicate susceptibility, of black boys and girls? It is to laugh—to dare a supposition that the same fine technique used in gaining sympathetic accord with the white child needs to be used with Negro children!

THE rules of the game, then, are absolutely fair. It will be observed that, since we have already discounted the influence of social status

Some Intelligent Intelligence Tests

upon the results of the test, only one conclusion is to be drawn: if Negro children make lower scores than white, they are inferior, they were born that way and though we had a sneaking suspicion that this was the fact all along, we are now able to fortify our prejudices with a vast array of statistical tables, bewildering vistas of curves and ranges and distributions and the other cabalistic phrases with which we clothe the sacred profession of Psychology from the view of the profane public. There are, unfortunately, some bounders who neglect to take into consideration these factors and report their findings with the qualifications which the rules of Negro-white comparisons disallow. Such a one was Miss Arlitt, who once on a time held that: "—— no study of racial differences which fails to take into consideration the differences existent in social status, can be considered valid". Another was

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN AS A BOY
The Colored Founder of Russian Literature

FIVE EXCEPTIONAL NEGRO CHILDREN
I. Q. 130, *I. Q.* 126, *I. Q.* 125, *I. Q.* 131, *I. Q.* 132

Garth of the University of Texas. He is at least frank enough to state that he believes the Negro is inferior, but the confounded fellow persists in saying that environmental differences will have to be equalized before a scientific conclusion to this effect is made. His data were collected under the rules of the game, it is true; they certainly revealed as definite differences as other studies.

Perhaps the most classic example of the conventional method of playing the game is that furnished by Brigham's "Study of American Intelligence". This vigorous young Princeton psychologist clearly demonstrated that the Negro draftees were of the average intelligence of a 9 year old child. It is true that the whites were only as intelligent as a 12 year old child and one might well believe that the younger generation was far and away in advance of the older; or else, that the Four Million who marched away to save the world for Democracy were morons and degenerate idiots. If the average intelligence of the adult men of America is equivalent to that of a 12 year old child, the coming generation will be made up of super-men, as we know men today. Shades of Nietszche!

BUT the main point in Mr. Brigham's treatise was, as we have said, the demonstrated fact that Negroes were very inferior. He played the game so thoroughly that Dear Old Nassau should well be proud of this young sportsman. What did it matter that another study disclosed the fact that those states with the poorest school systems produced the most child-like minds? Did not Brigham immediately retort that even when soldiers of the two races were compared where they had the same years of schooling, the Negroes were poorer? Did he not show that invariably a Negro with a seventh grade education in Georgia

Vera Turner, I. Q. 132

would make a lower score than the white soldier with a seventh grade education from Massachusetts?

We might indicate another rule of the game evidenced by Brigham's report. The Army Tests gave the distressing information that Northern Negroes were far superior to the Southern whites! Was this due to the fact that they had better schooling? By no means. It must never be forgotten when such a result appears, that the Negroes who are superior to any group of whites are "exceptions"; and, to tell the truth, any of them possessing intelligence have white blood in them. As all Negroes who have achieved anything have white blood in their veins and furthermore, as that infallible decennial, The United States Census, tells us that only 25% of Negroes in this country are "mulattoes", whatever that means, this is proof positive of what just a little strain of white blood will do for the salvation of the dumb Negro blood. Perhaps, after all, as the ancients believed, there is something to the localization of intelligence in the "humours" of the blood.

THE writer of the present article was much impressed with the fairness and efficiency of this game, for we are so dreadfully efficient in this country that even our sports must have that semblance. So he decided to try to play it. Of course, he broke one of the rules in the beginning, for he believed that, as white investigators are able to gain fullest *rapport* with white children, the same thing might be true of Negro testers with Negro children. Also, instead of discounting environment to begin with, he kept it in mind as a possible factor. The other rules of the game, including the testing technique, the statistical technique, et al., he regarded with the most scrupulous attention, fearing that any other procedure would lay the study open to the damning indictment of "unreliable because the testing technique was inaccurate". The writer, accordingly, played the game as he had been taught to play it in two of the leading psychological laboratories of the country. He sometime "leaned over backward", in fact, in order to maintain "scientific" accuracy.

Giving intelligence tests in the College of Education, Oklahoma A. and N. University, Langston, Oklahoma

The children tested were unselected —no doubt one of the writer's white confreres would have classified them as exceptional for *Negroes* from the start, because the group included children from professional homes, middle-class homes and laboring homes, instead of the Negro children from laborer-class homes altogether with whom the game is usually played in the approved fashion. The results were so striking that the investigator was forced to the immediate conclusion that no Negro psychologist should play this game, as his data will "gum up the works". If the data here presented is in any way typical—and there is no reason to believe that it is not—it becomes at once evident that the game was made for white psychologists to play with *Negro* children and for this to be changed means that the game is bound to end in a different way than is customary.

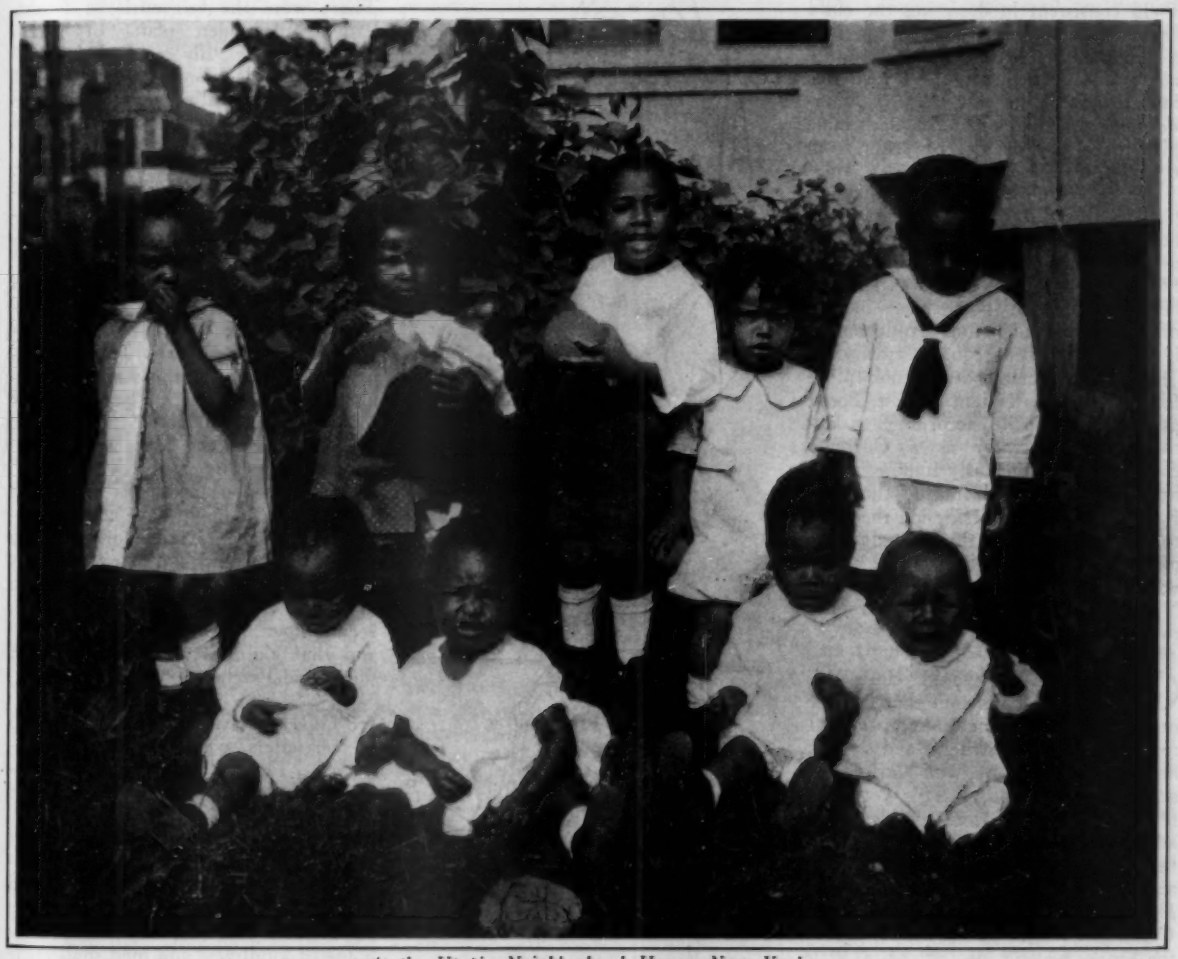
The test used was the original Binet-Simon, in the revised form produced by Professor Lewis Terman of Leland Stanford University. Intelligence is rated on a scale with 100 as approximate normality. To fall far below is to be "subnormal" in intelligence, down to the moron, imbecile and idiot classes; to make a score above this standard of 100 (which is known as I. Q., or intelligence quotient) is to be "superior", up through the exceptional, near-genius and genius categories. The higher I. Q., the more intelligent the subject is *supposed* to be. Most white psychologists report the average I. Q. of Negro children as falling about 85, placing the race on the border-line between extreme dullness and the moron class.

OF the thirty children tested, 63% made scores (I. Q.'s) above 106. According to Mr. Terman, only 33% of white children may be expected to make such a score. Mr. Terman states that only 5% of white children may be expected to equal or exceed an I. Q. of 122; no less than 47% of our subjects exceeded this score. Only 3% of white children may be expected to possess I. Q.'s above 125; 42% of our subjects exceeded this total.

Perhaps the most striking contrast is to be found in the group scoring above 130 I. Q. This is an extremely rare group, as only 1% of white children (to use Terman's data again) reach or exceed this mark. Of our group, no less than 26% exceeded a score of 130!

The most fortunate part of the whole study is that these children have not yet achieved prominence and accordingly, have not yet been classified as Mulattoes. One little girl made a score of 142. Neither the child nor her parentage evidences any admixture of white blood. Of the five children with the highest scores, not one was any lighter in complexion than the brown races of Africa of which modern Ethnology is now telling us.

So we hold that our group was composed of "exceptional" Negro children. The same sort of a group could be selected in any Negro community, however. If it be objected that the group was too small for extensive generalizations, we admit the fact gladly. If it be objected that our children come from homes on the whole superior to the "typical" Negro home, we would demur politely and even yield that point for the sake of continued discussion. The fact is that many exceptional children (Turn to page 278)



At the Utopia Neighborhood House, New York

Child Literature and Negro Childhood

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

ANDERSEN'S Leap Frog built for childhood from the breast bone of a goose was in time to delight George Brandes. Strange how attractive to adults are the whimseys that gratify childhood! Was Eugene Field consistent in depicting the child heart as such an elusive little organism, a "mouse", a little something quite apart from "big hearts"? I read this in a review of the new *Alice in Wonderland* (Appleton), "An admirable gift for a boy or girl of years from 6 to 9".

There are children's books that appeal to all ages. There are children's books that like lollipops are respectors of no epoch. Had Antonio Beltramelli's *Piccolo Pomi* (New York: Doran) been liberated by post chaise instead of by auto from Aunt Andromache it would have been equally gratifying. Just so the emancipation took place for that luckless Italian orphan, Pomi, as wistfully docile according to author and illustrator as a Corregio cherub and so hideously imposed upon by cruel Aunt Andromache that one from the outset hovers beside the child to travel with him through all sorts of exotic settings—into rural Italy where one meets song sparrows and larks—into robbers' dens and finally to fortune.

CHILDHOOD would close this book with a sigh of relief because of Pomi's deliverance. You and I might end with thinking, "and so they have song sparrows and larks and acorns in Italy too". This very differing viewpoint between children and adults causes one to doubt their attaching a common importance to the appearance of Tim and Molly in Inez Hayes Irwin's *Maida's Little Shop* (Viking Press). The whole joy of the store keeping project of a little girl who had at first been a cripple and thus cut off from other children in their play would absorb the child readers. They would like to watch girl and boy patrons coming one by one to Maida's.

But you and I might be specifically happy in meeting Tim and Molly because they are respectively "a round brown pop-eyed big-mouthed little creature" and a "round brown little creature too—but pretty". They are lively figures in the story. I have hopefully searched among so many child books for a glimpse of colored children. Here is one by a New Mexican Indian about Indians. Here is

one about the Japanese. Here is another, *Fireweed*, of bob-haired white girls.

I RECALL the books that formed the fantasy realm of my childhood. There were the fair curls of Fauntleroy, Nibelungen plaits of sheen. There was the "lily maid of Astolat" and there was blond Rowena—for I did not then realize that Rebecca is really heroine of *Ivanhoe*. Compared with these I had Miss Schwartz simply adding avoirdupois to *Vanity Fair*. A pity, considering how prone is childhood to idealize, to behold in an umbrella a parachute, in a derby a hoplite's helmet.

My childhood's fairy books depicted Cinderella as flaxen haired and blue eyed and there was nothing in the world to suggest her oriental origin, her initial appearance in the sumptuous nursery of a son of the Pharaohs. The first volume of Drinkwater's *Outlines of Literature* might have enriched my outlook upon life, had the work appeared then instead of forty-eight months ago. It might have added priceless significance to much of my early reading. I could have learned that with some variations the dainty myth of Diana and Endymion has for ages been known to certain African tribes and that Zulus have their version of the Cupid-Psyche story.

I MIGHT have learned that the first booksellers were Egyptian undertakers. Then I could also have discovered something of the precepts of Ptah Hotep dating from 2500 years before Homer's writings. Instead of learning Miss Carey's "There is nothing so kingly as kindness", I should perhaps have learned this from the "Precepts": "Live therefore in the house of kindliness and men shall come and give gifts of themselves".

Mentioning Cinderella above brought to my mind something relative to the new library for white people in this Southern city in which I live. According to press reports marvelous murals color the children's room with fairy lore. Indeed a print in one of the Sunday papers presented their Cinderella as the traditional blond. That reminds me. Seumas MacManus in his *Donegal Wonder Book* (New York: Frederick A. Stokes) revives the little Pharaoh's story under the title of *Black Sheep*. If I may go back to murals in the new library here, there really seems to be (*Turn to page* 280)

Wallace Battle, the Episcopal Church and Mississippi

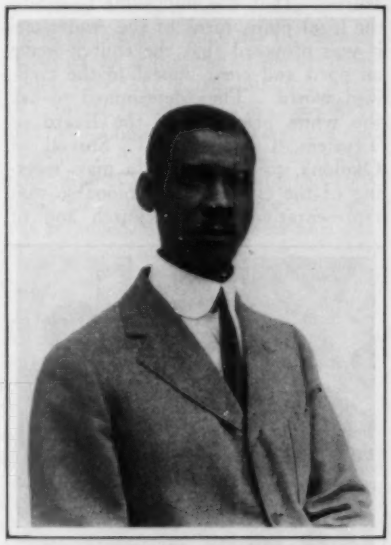
A Story of Suppressed Truth

MAY 20, 1925, was commencement day at Okolona Institute. This is a colored school, supported by the Episcopal Church, in northeastern Mississippi, in and near a small Mississippi town of four thousand inhabitants. The plant is valued at about a quarter of a million dollars and the school has been established twenty-five years. The Governor of the state, H. L. Whitfield, was expected to speak on this occasion. The Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi was to be present and many white and colored notables.

Early in the morning, Ulysses S. Baskin, a graduate of the school and of Tuskegee, a world war veteran and for seven years superintendent of mechanical industries, was milking in the pasture ten rods from his home. He saw a white man looking about the pasture, who quickly disappeared. After he had turned his cow back to the pasture and started home, two white men, H. Anderson and his son, came from behind the trees and told him to stop. They asked if he knew anything about the killing of their dog. Mr. Baskin replied that a week before, three dogs had gotten into the pasture and killed a goat. He had shot at the dogs and killed one. The men said that they did not want an explanation; that they wanted to know if he killed the dog. Baskin repeated his story saying he did not know whose dogs they were, but if they were theirs he was ready to adjust the matter to their satisfaction. Immediately the two men shot him eight times, on the side of the head and in Baskin's left thigh. All this was plainly seen by two colored men, by Baskin's wife and by several visitors and teachers at the superintendent's house. The superintendent lived two days after he was shot and then died leaving a widow, three children and a fourth born after his death. The Andersons took the pistol which they found on him with them and went home.

THERE seems to be no dispute about the above facts. They have been well known to the authorities of the Episcopal Church and to the trustees of the school. The story of the conversation is from Baskin's antemortem statement. Of his death from the gun shot wounds by the Andersons there is no question.

Wallace Battle, founder and principal of the school, demanded the arrest of the Andersons. The Grand Jury was about to adjourn, but was held over for a day and the Andersons were arraigned before it. Not a single witness appeared against them. The only witnesses at the trial were the Andersons themselves. Their story was that when they asked Baskin about their dog, he drew a revolver and shot at them twice and that they killed him in self-defense. They had handed Baskin's revolver with two cartridges exploded to the chief of police after the murder. They were freed and have not been arrested since.



Wallace Battle

Ulysses S. Baskin
As he graduated from Okolona

WALLACE BATTLE has at various times and in various places declared that the above facts are by no means the whole of the story; that the Andersons had a bad reputation and had been in shooting scrapes before and had at least one other murder to their credit; that there were witnesses to the murder of Baskin, colored and white, but that the mob spirit was such in the town, and the feeling against a school for Negroes so strong, that these witnesses dare not testify; that the shooting was a merciless assassination for which no possible excuse could be given; that after the elder Anderson had shot this teacher to death he took from Baskin's pocket a revolver from which no shells had been fired, carried it into the Anderson's garden and within the sight of a white lady, fired two shots so as to make it appear that their story of self-defense was creditable.

Mr. Battle declares that for some time he had seen the mob spirit forming in Okolona. He believes that seventy-five per cent of the white people of the town and vicinity are his firm friends. Many white people say that Battle was the best loved Negro in Mississippi. White Mississippians have given money to the school; have acted upon the Board of Trustees; and have on many occasions, protected the institution.

But these friends find themselves helpless apparently before the other twenty-five per cent, consisting of some poor, illiterate whites, some rich men, some preachers and politicians who were determined the school should go. Mr. Battle declares that twice recently his own life has been threatened and that once he strongly suspected an effort to burn down the school. With his wife and family he was once waylayed in August, 1924, by an automobile full of white men who went by him at great speed and then blocked his road. He escaped by backing his car and fleeing to his campus at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Two weeks later, on a public street opposite the post office, this same H. Anderson stopped Battle and threatened to kill him if he approached the mayor about the case of a Negro whom Anderson had nearly beaten to death. Battle offered to prove that he had said nothing to the mayor about the matter by

going with Anderson to the mayor. He afterward tried to get the trustees to take up the matter, but they thought it best to let it die down.

In March, white Mississippi ladies planted two magnolias on the highway in front of the campus. In May these magnolias were pulled down and one of the gate posts of the campus injured. On Tuesday night, May 19, just before commencement the water supply of the school was cut off. Then came the tragedy of commencement day.

Wallace Battle, the principal of the school, declared that if these murderers were to go unpunished or if at least they were not compelled to leave town, he could not continue to remain as head of Okolona Institute.

TO realize just what this statement meant, one must know something of Wallace Battle. To American Negroes, Battle represents the extreme type of the so-called "white folk's nigger"; but he was undoubtedly sincere about it. He believed in Southern white people; he believed that their hearts were in the right place; he believed that if a Negro tried hard and did his duty he had nothing to fear from the Southern mob; or if he was threatened with mob violence and had the right sort of reputation and friends that the good white people would come to his defense. Battle thought that he had proven his thesis by establishing and maintaining the school at Okolona. There was bitter opposition at first against such a Negro school, but it had been overcome and few colored men stood so high in any Southern community as Wallace Battle. He was a clean, honest, sincere man, but Negroes considered him lacking in backbone and self-assertion. They accused him of going out of his way to condemn black men who stood up for manhood rights and to excuse the South on every occasion. Battle was one of those who criticized the Booker Washington luncheon at the White House and recently condemned Tuskegee for her determination to maintain the great Government hospital with black employees. Battle certainly served the white people well and in turn they helped him.

To Battle this sudden and wanton murder of his friend and employee came as a terrible blow. He demanded justice and confidently expected it. He expected the best elements of the white community and the whole church to stand back of the demand that these murderers be arrested and punished. When this seemed improbable he demanded that at least public opinion should compel their withdrawal from the community and when slowly it began to dawn upon him that nothing was going to be done, he declared that if this were the case he could no longer serve as principal of Okolona.

IN the meantime, it looked as though the church was up in arms about this outrage. Prominent officials considered this murder as not simply the killing of an individual, but as a wanton affront to the Episcopal Church, to education and to civilization in Mississippi. They determined to demand redress. If it was impossible to secure the legal punishment of the Andersons it was proposed that the church make an open and clear appeal to the civilized world. They determined to ask the white president of the Board of Trustees, Captain A. T. Stovall of Okolona, to arrange for a mass meeting of the citizens of Okolona so that representatives of the church and of

The Murdered Man and his Family. A fourth child was born after his death

the school could lay the matter frankly before them and ask them to take action. Beyond this, they proposed to appeal to the whole church. It happened that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church was to be held in New Orleans in the fall of 1925. The argument for bringing the convention to New Orleans was that the North and West would thus be able to learn more of the South. Wallace Battle was on the program to speak of educational efforts among Negroes. It was proposed that Mr. Battle tell the church and the world the story of the murder of Baskin by the Andersons and of the failure of the state of Mississippi to punish the murderers.

FURTHER than this, friends of Okolona and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appealed to the Association to take legal steps. One distinguished citizen of Philadelphia wrote: "In my judgment the only way to stop such horrible outrages . . . is by sending a resolute and trained man or woman to the spot getting the evidence and then trying to secure convictions, to be followed by the infliction of extreme penalty of the law. We could not have better cases to work upon. If you take up these cases with the same vigor and discretion that you showed in other like cases you will probably put a stop forever to such lynchings. I have, unfortunately, no money to spare, but I will help you in any other way I can. I think you and your organization are doing a splendid and much needed work. I would not for a moment consider that time-serving X———— of the Okolona School. I have letters from Superintendent Battle that will start you finely in your God-given work at any rate."

Our legal committee began to look into the matter when suddenly they received another letter from Philadelphia saying that: "It is urged that any airing of such a matter would immediately bring down upon the colored people who run this school the wrath of the surrounding white neighbors. When I wrote to Mr. Battle asking him why he had not fulfilled his promise I learned from him that his Board of Trustees had refused to allow him to say anything in the matter."

MEANTIME, what had happened? The officers of the Church Institute had set forth their plan of protest and publicity. The Bishop of Mississippi and the Presiding Bishop of the Church had consented to it. Many others had expressed strong sympathy, but Captain Stovall of Okolona had strongly disagreed. He refused to call the local meeting but arranged for a meeting at Memphis where the Bishop of Mississippi, Mr. Bolton Smith, Mr. Wallace Battle and others were present. Captain Stovall insisted that this was not a clear case of race hatred or of enmity to the school; that Baskin was armed; that no witnesses had appeared against the murderers. He persuaded the members of the Council that it was a sign of guilt for a black man in Mississippi, protecting his flocks from dogs and himself from something worse, to carry a pistol. He persuaded them to assume that the absence of witnesses was not a proof of any mob spirit in Okolona, but simply because there really were no witnesses; and he told Wallace Battle that he believed Battle's mind to be a little unhinged by the sad event and advised him to take a vacation.

With such pressure put upon him, Battle backed down, shut his mouth and went off on a vacation. He spoke later at the church Convention but said nothing about the (*Turn to page* 282)

The Pan-African Congresses

The Story of a Growing Movement

THE *first Pan-African Congress* was held February 19-21, *1919*, in the Grand Hotel, Paris. The executive committee consisted of M. Blaise Diagne, President; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Secretary; Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt and Mr. M. E. F. Fredericks. Fifty-seven delegates representing fifteen countries were present and among the speakers were members of the French Parliament, the President of Liberia, a former Secretary of State of Portugal and several other distinguished persons.

The *second Pan-African Congress* met in London August 28 and 29, *1921*, in Brussels, Belgium, August 31, and September 1 and 2, *1921*, and in Paris, France, September 4 and 5, *1921*, with M. Blaise Diagne as President and W. E. B. Du Bois as Executive Secretary. A special committee visited the Assembly of the League of Nations with a petition, September 6. There were present one hundred and ten delegates representing thirty-three different countries and the sessions were attended by about a thousand visitors. Among the speakers were Florence Kelley of America, Norman Leys of England, Senator LaFontaine and Professor Otlet of Belgium, Blaise Diagne and M. Barthèlemy of the French Chamber of Deputies, General Sorelas of Spain, M. Paul Panda of the Belgian Congo and others. The European press of England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy took wide notice of the Congress.

THE *third Pan-African Congress* was held November 7 and 8, *1923*, in London and November 25, *1923* in Lisbon. There was a small number of delegates to these sessions as the Congress had not been properly worked up by the French secretary. The Circle of Peace and Foreign Relations under Mrs. A. W. Hunton as Chairman finally sent Dr. Du Bois to hold the Congress. There were some distinguished people as speakers including Sir Sidney, now Lord Olivier, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Harold Lasky; and Mr. Ramsey McDonald would have been present had it not been for the sudden crisis of the general election. In Lisbon there were present the Minister of Colonies and one former minister and several members of parliament.

It was planned to have the *fourth Pan-African Congress* meet in the West Indies in 1925 but the plans miscarried on account of the difficulty of transport. Finally, the Circle of Peace and Foreign Relations, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. A. W. Hunton, came forward and undertook to assemble the Fourth Congress in New York City, August 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1927. The Circle raised nearly Three Thousand Dollars to finance the Congress and made all the arrangements. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois acted as General Chairman and Mr. Rayford W. Logan as Secretary and interpreter. An exhibition of fifty-two maps and charts illustrating the condition of peoples of African descent was arranged by Dr. Du Bois and was on exhibition at headquarters.

THE program included an opening meeting with history of the Pan-African Congresses and greetings by delegates from West Africa, several of the West Indian Islands, including Haiti, and the East Indies. To this Mr. William Pickens added a report of the Brussels Conference for Oppressed Races. On the following three days, sessions were held morning, afternoon and night, taking up African missions, the history of Africa, the history and present conditions of the West Indies, the economic development of Africa and the political partition of Africa. The closing meeting dealt with education in Africa and African art and literature.

Among the chief speakers during the sessions were M. Dantes Bellegarde, former Minister of Haiti to France, former Member of the Assembly of the League of Nations and Commander of the French Legion of Honor; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Howard University; Professor Melville Herskovits of Columbia; Professor L. W. Hansberry of Howard; Chief Amoah III of the British Gold Coast; Mr. Leslie Pinkney Hill and Mr. H. H. Phillips of Cheyney; Dr. Wilhelm Mensching of Germany; and Mr. John Vandercook. All the sessions were well attended and the evening sessions often crowded. The total attendance aggregated five thousand persons. There were 208 paid delegates, representing 22 states and the District of Columbia; Haiti, the Virgin Islands, the Bahamas and Barbadoes; South America; the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Liberia, West Africa; Germany and India. The following resolutions were adopted:

THE Fourth Pan-African Congress, assembled in New York City, August 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1927, with representatives from twenty-three American states, from nearly all of the West Indian Islands, from South America, Liberia, and British West Africa adopts this statement to express the legitimate aims and needs of the peoples of Negro descent.

In General

Negroes everywhere need:

1. A voice in their own government.
2. Native rights to the land and its natural resources.
3. Modern education for all children.
4. The development of Africa for the Africans and not merely for the profit of Europeans.
5. The re-organization of commerce and industry so as to make the main object of capital and labor the welfare of the many rather than the enriching of the few.
6. The treatment of civilized men as civilized despite differences of birth, race or color.

Specifically and in particular we stress the need of reform in the following countries:

Haiti

IN accordance with the report of the Committee of Six disinterested Americans we demand: the withdrawal from *Haiti* of all military forces of the United States and all officers, military, naval or otherwise, except only regularly accredited diplomatic representatives or consular agents. We demand that actual self-government be restored. In 1928 Haitian elections should be held. We demand that the American Receiver General of Customs be replaced by equitable agreement with the bond holders and that in general the attempt of American capital to dominate the industry and monopolize the land of Haiti be decisively checked and turned into such channels as will encourage industry and agriculture for the benefit of Haitian people.

Africa

THE attitude of all the imperial powers who own Africa is fundamentally wrong. They are seeking profit, not men; they want trade and industry more than civilization and spiritual uplift. This attitude is a menace, not simply to Africans, but to modern democratic culture. It must and will be changed.

British Africa

WE congratulate Great Britain on granting increased political power to the four colonies of *British*

West Africa. We urge an extension of this policy so that Africans may control their own legislative councils.

We urge the restoration of their land and the granting of a voice in the government to the natives of *Kenya* and of *Northern* and *Southern Rhodesia.*

We are alarmed at the attempt of the white minority in the *Union of South Africa* to monopolize the land of the black Aboriginees; to exclude them from profitable labor; to maintain, in effect, their present disfranchisement and to reduce them to impotent serfdom. We regard the reactionary program of the Herzog government as the greatest challenge to decent race relations in our day.

In all *British Africa* it is lamentable to note how little is being done to educate the natives despite the founding of Achimota College.

French Africa

WE urge in French Africa a further development of their admirable scheme of native education and an extension of political rights for a larger number of natives. We ask protection for the natives against the exploitation by French industry and commerce of the resources of this great colony.

The Belgian Congo

WE still await in the *Belgium Congo* real evidence of a movement on the part of Belgium to restore land ownership to the natives; to give them some voice in their own government and to restrain the effort to make the Belgium Congo merely a profitable investment for European industry, with almost no concerted effort to uplift and develop the natives and conserve the natural resources for them. We are glad to see an increase in the appropriation for education in the Congo, but it is still far below the amount needed.

Abyssinia

WE demand the continued independence of *Abyssinia,* coupled with international movements on the part of philanthropists to bring modern education to the people of that land and modern industry planned for the benefit of the Abyssinians and not simply for the European trade.

Liberia

WE congratulate *Liberia* upon her improved financial position, but we are alarmed at the increasing power and influence of the owners of the Firestone rubber concession. We urge the authorities of Liberia and the Negro voters in the United States to be vigilant lest this industry's concession encroach upon the political independence of Liberia. We believe that the solution of Liberia's problems lies in the establishment of a strong system of universal education for all Liberians of both native and American descent.

Portugal

WE demand for *Portugal* and her African colonies a curbing of that financial and industrial power which is forcing her into bankruptcy and making her colonies the property of slave-driving concessionaires, despite the liberal and far-sighted colonial legislation of Portugal.

Missions

WE believe in missionary effort but in missionary effort for health, morals and education and not for military aggression and sectarian superstitions.

The West Indies

WE urge the peoples of the *West Indies* to begin an earnest movement for the federation of these islands; the reduction of their present outrageous expenses of government; the broadening of educational facilities on modern lines and labor legislation to protect the workers against industrial exploitation. We regard the first step towards this to be an utter erasing of that color line between mulattoes and blacks, which sprang from slavery and is still being drawn and encouraged by those who are the enemies of Negro freedom.

United States

WE believe that the Negroes of the United States should begin the effective use of their political power and instead of working for a few minor offices or for merely local favors and concessions, they should vote with their eyes fixed upon the international problems of the color line and the national problems which effect the Negro race in the United States. Only independent votes for candidates who will carry out their desires regardless of party will bring them political and economic freedom.

The economic situation of American Negroes is still precarious. We believe that along with their entry into industry as skilled and semi-skilled workers and their growing ownership of land and homes they should especially organize as consumers and from co-operative effort seek to bring to bear upon investors and producers the coercive power which co-operative consumption has already attained in certain parts of Europe and of America. Lynching, segregation and mob violence still oppress and crush black America but education and organized social and political power begin to point the way out.

Other Peoples

UPON matters that lie outside our own problems, we must also express our thought and wish because the narrow confines of the modern world entwine our interests with those of other peoples. We desire to see freedom and real national independence in Egypt, in China and in India. We demand the cessation of the interference of the United States in the affairs of Central and South America.

We thank the Soviet Government of Russia for its liberal attitude toward the colored races and for the help which it has extended to them from time to time.

We urge the white workers of the world to realize that no program of labor uplift can be successfully carried through in Europe or America so long as colored labor is exploited and enslaved and deprived of all political power.

A committee to call a Fifth Pan-African Congress and to present to it a plan of permanent organization was appointed. It consisted of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, chairman, Mrs. A. W. Hunton, M. Dantes Bellegarde, Mr. H. H. Phillips, Mr. Rayford W. Logan, Mr. F. Eugene Corbie, Mr. Otto E. Huiswoud, Mrs. B. Cannady and Bishop R. C. Ransom. This committee has power to enlarge its number.

William and Margaret Moore, Birmingham, Ala.

THE POET'S CORNER

Poem

By AQUAH LALULAH

WHY do the bards of black folk
Sing grief brushed over with gladness?
Because God sculptured the soul of the race
In a moment of wistful sadness.

Why do the bards of black folk
Sing joy that follows all sorrow?
God's tool when He sculptured the soul of the race
Was "The Hope of the Unborn Morrow".

Sweet Love O'Dusk

By FENTON JOHNSON

BESPANGLED and dipt in fire of stars the robe
I wrap around my aching form and lie
In ecstacy beneath the world-old skies
And stretch my arms to those who lost my love
When they would seek a mine that held the gods
Of every pagan realm; and through my veins
The ancient warmth diffuses riotous
And eager for eternal cooling breath.

For I who wandered through a maze of curse
And knew the scorn of those I strove to aid
Have found a newer realm, a sacred grove
Where I can woo that star-crowned maid of dusk
Who brought to light a brood of sorrow folk
And place on her a wedding ring of flowers
That none but God can break.

'Tis good to know
She walks and chants her songs no man can sing
And hear her voice in every scented breeze;
For she has waited long that I should come
And hid herself among a faithful few
In cave whose seal responds to magic's charm.
But now that starry scented night has dropt
To earth she glides to me and clasps me hard
And presses on my lips a natal kiss
And bids me let the curses die; for man
Can weave no curse that lives, nor stay sweet love.

I revel here a thousand thousand nights
And elves do dance around my wedding couch
And ever in my arms the maid o'dusk

Ella Waldon, Gainesville, Fla.

And ever in my dreams her tender love
That guides me o'er a thousand thousand streams.

Then blow your pipes and let your minstrelsy
Bloom golden 'neath a starry canopy;
For all the years have come and death is cold
And wrapt in shroud and laid in catacomb.

Disappointment

By EDWARD S. SILVERA

THERE'S sorrow in your face,
Old woman,
I can plainly see
The pain beneath your wrinkled smile
That aches incessantly.

There's a quiver in your speech,
Old man,
I clearly hear
A trembling in your feeble voice,
A trembling as from fear.

A daughter fallen by the way,
All fond hopes turned to lies,
One son in jail—
Another, dead,
How could you be elsewise?

Sunday Evening

By WINFIELD T. SCOTT

THERE wasn't anything but a sunset, dying,
And a thin sleet of rain, fading swiftly down,
And nothing else there but some pigeons flying,
White and blue and white and brown.

In the Church across the Park a man was praying
Before five hundred people. (It was Sunday night.)
And some of the people listened to him saying
That God is in his heaven and the world is right.

There wasn't anybody in the old Park, sitting,
And wet papers blew on the lonely walk.
Nothing was there that was like or fitting
A world of June—but a world of chalk.

Only down along the iron fence-grating
Was a girl with a red mouth, waiting—waiting.

A Kiss Requested

By EDA LOU WALTON

KISS me good night
That I may know
Something of moonlight
Silvering snow;
While pines reach up
And darkly pray
Their deeply rooted
Earthy way,
Lower your lips
And let them rest
Against the anguish
Of my breast.

Being Old

By LANGSTON HUGHES

IT'S because you are so young,—
You do not understand.
But we are old
As the jungle trees
That bloomed forever,
Old as the forgotten rivers
That flowed into the earth.
Surely we know what you do not know:
Joy of living,
Uselessness of things.
You are too young to understand yet.
Build another skyscraper
Touching the stars.
We sit with our backs against a tree
And watch skyscrapers tumble
And stars forget.
Solomon built a temple
And it must have fallen down.
It isn't here now.
We know some things, being old,
You do not understand.

Freedom Seeker

By LANGSTON HUGHES

I SEE a woman with wings
Trying to escape from a cage
And the cage door
Has fallen on her wings.
They are long wings
Which drag on the ground
When she stands up.
But she hasn't enough strength
To pull them away

THE BROWSING READER

OCCUPIED HAITI

"OCCUPIED HAITI" is edited by Emily Green Balch, "being the report of a committee of six disinterested Americans, representing organizations exclusively American, who having personally studied conditions in Haiti, 1926, favor the restoration of the independence of the Negro republic". This is the book for which we all have long been waiting. The facts concerning the American Occupation of Haiti have been meager and difficult to get at, and while the excellent work of Mr. Ernest Gruening and Mr. J. W. Johnson have thrown a flood of light on Haitian conditions, there has not been until now a single volume which contained the whole story.

The pilgrimage to Haiti which resulted in this book was started by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The membership of the Committee consisted of two colored women, Miss Charlotte Atwood of the Washington Public Schools and Mrs. A. W. Hunton; three white women: Miss Zonia Baber, former Professor in the University of Chicago, Miss Balch, a Professor in Wellesley College and Mrs. J. H. Watson of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago was the sole male member of the Committee.

THE report begins with a short history of Haiti, followed by a political history of the occupation. It is a story of inexcuseable aggression, distortion of the truth, cheating and discrimination. "The excuse which is generally given for the American occupation of Haiti is that it was necessary to prevent foreign intervention". This was untrue. German cruisers had been swept from the seas, the French had absolutely no intention of interfering, England was too busy and "it seems, therefore, that there was virtually no danger of foreign intervention". Nevertheless, Haiti was seized and a treaty forced upon her by armed soldiers. Haiti is now held by American officials receiving double salaries and costing the United States a million dollars a year.

The report looks carefully into the economic and financial aspects of the American Occupation and shows the large profits which the National City Bank of New York City is making. There are two chapters on the land, showing how the way has been opened for driving out the Haitian peasants and monopolizing the land by foreign corporations. A high-priced Director of Agriculture at $10,000 a year has led as yet to no particular results. "In general the American Occupation has done little or nothing for education in Haiti". In racial relations the United States has sent the worst class of Southerners to have charge of affairs, while the marines have spread prostitution and venereal disease. Civil liberty is gone. Private letters are opened, editors are imprisoned and the Committee finally concludes:

"FROM the point of view of United States interests, in the most 'hard-boiled' sense, there is little to be said for the continuance of our Occupation of Haiti. American investments there have in general not proved a source of legitimate profits, but of loss, and there is now nothing to justify, from the selfish point of view, the continued expenditure of United States money in administering the country.

"From the point of view of Haiti's interests, it is not true that we are in Haiti solely as disinterested benefactors, nor that we can show clean hands in our business dealings there. If our officials have tried to benefit the people of Haiti, (as we believe they have), it is also true that the Occupation has cared for American financial interests there, of a none too creditable sort, at the expense of our poor and weak neighbors.

"Happily it is not the case that the United States is confined to the alternative of either occupying Haiti, or else regarding her necessities with indifference and unconcern. It is perfectly possible to be a good neighbor and help Haiti to attain health, education, public improvements and public order, by other less drastic, and ultimately more effective methods than military control.

"The authors of this report believe that the Occupation should be ended for the sake of Haiti, for the sake of the United States, and especially for the sake of good relations among all American republics, and finally because it is in itself an unjustified use of power." The book is published by The Writers' Publishing Company, Inc., New York, and may be had at the CRISIS office.

"Occupied Haiti", "Anatomy of African Misery", Pamphlets and Magazines

LORD OLIVIER is known to Negroes by that excellent little brochure on "White Capital and Colored Labor" published in 1905. He has been Governor of Jamaica; a leader of the English Labor Party; and took part in the Second and Third Pan African Congresses. He has now published (Hogarth Press, 1927) the "Anatomy of African Misery".

This is by long odds the best book which has appeared on the race problem of South Africa. No person who wishes to be intelligent on the tremendous complications between white and black in this part of the world can afford to be without this small searching and stimulating volume. In twenty chapters he notes the introduction of slavery into South Africa by the Dutch East India Company; the way this idea of slavery was inherited by the incoming poor whites and the extraordinary effect produced when capitalism came and began to dig diamonds.

"The value of diamonds is entirely emblematic; they are a monopolized symbol, the blazon of solid lucre and funded property, worn by women as an advertisement that they are maintained by rich men, and by men as an advertisement that they are the sort that can get rich quick and can lend you money. The special type of instinct which Providence had implanted in Mr. Cecil Rhodes unerringly inspired him to discern that a monopoly of the supply of the finest diamonds was the most auspicious and appropriate foundation imaginable for a policy of commercial Imperialism."

THE tradition of slavery and caste exploited by capitalistic imperialism spread over the whole Southern half of the continent and led to astonishing contradictions and cruelties. It led, for instance, to giving 280,000,000 acres of land to a million and a half Europeans while five million natives had only partial rights in 20,000,000 acres. In other words, it set up the extraordinary dictum that the native "must not be allowed to have land in his own country and that any and every white man is entitled to have whatever land he wants and natives to work it". And to this now the South Africans are trying to add further discriminations and experiments to keep natives from being recognized (*Turn to page* 283)

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

MEETINGS

¶ The annual convention of the National Association of Colored Cooks and Waiters was held at Harrisburg, Pa., in August. George W. Blount, field secretary for the Cheyney State Normal School, Cheyney, Pa., was among the principal speakers.

¶ The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held a summer session at Gland, Lake Geneva, Switzerland, from August 25 to September 8. The subject discussed was "Some Aspects of the Relations between White and Colored Races".

¶ At the first annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, which met at Nashville, Tenn., recently, more than fifty members, representing practically every Southern and several Northern states, were present. W. W. Sanders, of the State Department of Education of West Virginia, Mrs. George W. Smith, secretary of the national organization, and Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, of Washington, D. C., were among the principal speakers. Programs promoting better understanding between the races were discussed.

¶ "Relationship with Backward Peoples" was the topic of one of the discussion groups at the General Conference of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, held in September at Asbury Park, N. J. Stanley High, assistant secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions led the discussion.

¶ The Eleventh National Tennis Championships of the American Tennis Association were held on the courts of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, during the week of August 15-20. The entry list was the largest in the history of the National body and the untiring work on the part of the officials, together with the co-operation of the players brought the Tournament to its conclusion at dusk on Saturday evening. The largest crowds were also in attendance and the Championships as a whole were the most successful ever held. This year's matches were also notable for the fact that two ex-champions, Ted Thompson of Washington, D. C., and Miss Lulu Ballard of Philadelphia, Pa., regained their titles in Men's and Women's Singles respectively and in each case from the successful opponent of 1926. Ted Thompson and Tally Holmes of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Lulu Ballard and Ora Washington of Philadelphia, Pa., successfully defended their titles in Men's and Women's Doubles respectively, while new Champions were crowned in Mixed Doubles in Louis Jones and Blanche Winston of New York and in Junior Singles, in Douglas Turner of Chicago.

PERSONAL

¶ During the forty-year administration of the Reverend L. S. Clark as Principal of Knox Institute, Athens, Ga., the institute has grown from a one-room graded school, with few students, to the first High School for Negroes in Georgia to be accredited by the accrediting Commission of the University of Georgia. Mr. Clark has been elected as Principal Emeritus for life. Mrs. Clark, now retired, was a teacher, matron and preceptress of the school for thirty years.

¶ Dr. Charles R. Lewis, of Akron, Ohio, who is doing post graduate work at the University of Vienna, says that although there is no trace of race prejudice in Vienna at the present time,

Gene and Mae Polk, Roselle, N. J.

Mrs. Helen Curtis' Playground, Monrovia, Liberia

Lucy McCoy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American propaganda against the Negro is being spread through the American moving picture.

¶ The Committee on Haiti tendered a luncheon to M. Dantes Bellegarde, an attorney of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and former Minister from Haiti to France, recently at the Town Hall Club, New York City.

¶ William H. York, of Stamford, Conn., is dead at the age of forty-three. Mr. York, who was Major of Liberian Frontier Forces and Lieutenant of the A. E. F., was born in Illinois and received his early education in the public schools of Jonesville, Wis. He was graduated from Wilberforce University in 1913 and was awarded the degree of M. A. from the same institution in 1917 for his military achievements in Liberia.

¶ Albertus Brown died recently at Toledo, Ohio, at the age of forty-six. He was born in Washington, D. C., and received his primary education in the schools of that city. While he was in high school he became a messenger in the Republican national committee, serving Hon. Marcus A. Hanna and later Col. Charles Dick in the capacity of clerk and stenographer. He was graduated from the Howard School of Law in 1904. He looked after all pension matters and bills correcting military and naval records in Congress. Later he practiced his profession in Toledo, and in 1919, founded the Frederick Douglass Community Center for boys and girls. Mr. Brown was a member of the Lucas County Bar Association, Toledo Race Relations Commission and the Toledo Art Museum. He was a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

¶ The Department of West Virginia, American Legion, in the state convention assembled at Williamson, W. Va., in August, elected Captain G. E. Ferguson, over-seas veteran, as one of the four delegates to represent the State in the national convention which was held at Paris, France, in September.

¶ Jose H. Sherwood, Commander of Leslie Lawrence Post situated at St. Paul, Minn., was recently elected to the Department of Minnesota, American Legion Convention held in Hibbing, Minn.

¶ Herbert Simmons of New York City has the honor of being the first colored foreman in the Street Cleaning Department of the City of New York. Mr. Simmons has been employed in this department of the city government since 1911.

¶ Lowell W. Baker, Construction Engineer, United States Public Buildings, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter trade and entered the contracting business. In 1896 he went to Wilberforce University as Instructor in woodwork and while he was there supervised the erection of Arnett Hall. During his spare time he studied Architecture through the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Correspondence Schools and passed a Civil Service examination in 1903 for the position of Superintendent of Construction of Public Buildings. In 1904 he supervised the construction of the Post Office building of Zanesville, Ohio. From an entrance salary of $2,000 a year, Mr. Baker's compensation has been increased to $4,000.

¶ Tuskegee Institute recently paid tribute to the services of C. M. Battey, late head of the Photographic Division of that institution. Mr. Battey went to Tuskegee from New York City in 1916 to organize a division of photographic art and he

Jefferson, George and James Boulwore

William H. York, p. 268

installed in his division the latest and best equipment known in the craft, making his course one of the most attractive offered by the school. He did several studies of special worth, among them his studies of Negro leaders including Dunbar, Douglass, Bruce, Langston, Washington, Moton, Scott and Du Bois.

¶ Wayne L. Hopkins, who succeeds Forrester B. Washington as Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Ohio State University. He received the degree of B. A. and M. A. and is now a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. from that school. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Hopkins was serving as Industrial and Research Secretary of the Armstrong Association.

¶ Ruth Peyton was graduated from the Olean High School, New York, in June with the highest honors in a class of one hundred and twenty-five.

¶ Sarah N. Gaskins, who was valedictorian of the June class of the Smithport High School, Smithport, Pa., was the only colored student to finish.

¶ William T. Francis, who was recently appointed by President Coolidge as Minister to Liberia, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., and educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota. He received the degree of LL.B. from the St. Paul College of Law. Mr. Francis began his career as stenographer in the General Office of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1893 and was appointed Chief Clerk and Attorney in the Law Department of that road in 1904. He resigned this position to enter general practice in 1912. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1914; and Chairman of the Western District of the Colored Division of the Republican National Committee in 1924. Mr. Francis is Past Grand Master Masonic Jurisdiction of Minnesota; member of the Commission of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Mrs. Francis has been a public spirited club woman and social leader.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

¶ The reports of the United States Census of Agriculture, 1925, shows that out of a Negro farming population of 436,287 in Alabama, twenty-one per cent live on farms which they own. In South Carolina, twenty-six per cent of 529,292 live on owned farms. Other figures are seventy-five per cent in Ohio; seventy-four per cent in West Virginia; seventy per cent in New Jersey; sixty-six per cent

Alwyn Granady, New York City
grandson of L. M. Hershaw

in Kansas; sixty per cent in Florida; fifty-nine per cent in Maryland; forty-seven per cent in Illinois; forty-four per cent in Delaware; and twenty-five per cent in Missouri.

¶ The Utopia Neighborhood Club of New York City, a group of one hundred women, organized in 1911 as volunteers to work for community betterment with special emphasis on child welfare, recently issued a statement of $26,988.42 in total assets for the period 1911-1926.

¶ The National Capital Country Club is located mid-way between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland. The grounds, with tennis courts and golf course, and the club house, with a dining room seating sixty-five, ten large bed rooms, ball room and billiard room, are modern in every detail. Emmett J. Scott is President and Victor R. Daly is Secretary of the club.

Mary Jamson, Charleston, S. C.

¶ A monument placed over the grave of Bishop L. H. Holsey will be unveiled in November at the opening of the Georgia State C. M. E. Conference which meets at Atlanta.

¶ Miss Emily O. Butler, philanthropist, who died recently at Scarsdale, New York, left bequests of $10,000 to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and to Atlanta University; $5,000 to Tuskegee Institute and to the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute; and $2,000 to the National Urban League.

¶ The Newton, Kansas, branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was successful in its attempt to stop a recent Ku Klux Klan parade in that city.

¶ Mrs. Louise Fayerweather of Brooklyn, New York, has offered a cottage at Newport, R. I., for use as a repository of the history of the colored race in memory of her late husband.

¶ The Visiting Nurse Service of the Henry Street Settlement, New York City, inaugurated "Visiting Nurse Service Week" last month. Each afternoon and evening of the week was devoted to lectures demonstrating to the public what the nurse is doing in the city and what she can be called to do.

¶ Frank Crawford of Atlantic City, N. J., recently gave a twenty-passenger bus to the Colored Welfare Association to be used for the Old Folks Home.

¶ J. W. Robinson, formerly superintendent of the State School for Colored Deaf and Blind, Institute, W. Va., succeeds T. Edward Hill as director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, with offices at Charleston, W. Va.

¶ Reports of the Harlem Branch of the Tuberculosis Association of New York City for April show that 199 people received attention. In May, 195 called on the clinic for information.

¶ Seven men of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, charged with driving Negroes from town, were recently fined $100 and given jail sentences of thirty days.

¶ An estate valued at more than $45,000 was recently given by Edgar P. Benjamin, an attorney of Boston, Mass., as a home for the aged. The house is well furnished, many of the

Betty Sheppard and her Mother, Los Angeles, Cal.

rooms having been provided for by the colored churches of Boston.

¶ The American Hospital Association at its recent conference stated that Negro hospitals in this country are old-fashioned and inadequate and formulated a program to join with leading Negro physicians in an effort to improve conditions.

BUSINESS

¶ The Manhattan Beach property, located near Jacksonville, Florida, considered one of the best appointed beach resorts at the disposal of Negroes, is in the hands of a Negro receiver, W. E. Abbott, of Jacksonville, Florida. The property, which was originally bought by a group of Negroes for $35,000, was sold to a white company for the sum of $115,000, with an initial payment of $75,000. The buyers have not kept up the payments on the mortgage and the Negro mortgage holders are suing for a settlement. From all indications, the property will soon be back in the hands of the original owners.

¶ The Supreme Life and Casualty Company, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, has published its financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1927. The net admitted assets, June 30, 1926, were $266,655.15, and June 30, 1927, $340,466.22; the total liabilities, June, 1926, were $156,562.65 and June, 1927, $223,816.60. The total assets for June, 1926, were $266,655.15 and for June, 1927, were $350,366.22.

EDUCATION

¶ The Leonard Street Orphans' Home of Atlanta, Georgia, was founded by Miss L. M. Lawson in 1890. Miss Lawson was its director until 1902. The home carries on a program of health and education designed to develop the individual personality of each child. The work is now under the supervision of Miss Amy Chadwick.

¶ A report of the Bureau of Education shows that in 1913 Private School Improvement Associations expended $68,556 on white schools in Alabama and $4,267 for colored schools; the figures for 1914 are $86,928, white, $7,603, colored; for 1915, $114,678, white, no data for colored; for 1916, $100,778, white, $8,337, colored; for 1917, $83,291, white, $4,126, colored; and for 1918 $68,365, white and $6,303, colored.

¶ Joseph S. Price, promoter of professional study of Education at West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va., attended school at Lincoln University and received the degree of A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1917 and the degree of Ed. M. from the Harvard School of

Ruth Louise Payton, p. 269

Education, in 1927. He is now a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Education, the subject of his thesis being "The Measurement of the Intelligence of the Negro".

¶ The Georgia State Industrial College, Industrial College, Ga., a branch of the University of Georgia, was established in 1891. The campus and farm, valued at $500,000 contain 116 acres of land and sixteen main buildings. For the regular session, 1927, 378 students were enrolled.

¶ Mr. Abram L. Harris, a graduate of Virginia Union University and Post Graduate student of Columbia, has been called to the new chair of Economics at Howard University. Mr. Harris was formerly Executive Secretary of the Urban League in Minneapolis and has contributed articles on economics and social science to THE CRISIS and many other magazines.

¶ At the 19th Annual Convention of the Baha'is of the United States and Canada, held recently at Montreal, Canada, Louis Gregory was elected to membership on the National Spiritual Assembly, which is the central committee holding authority in the administration of Baha'i affairs in America. Mr. Gregory, who in 1911 visited Egypt and the Holy Land in interest of the Baha'i teachings of racial amity, is a graduate of Fisk University and holds the degree of LL. B. from Howard.

ENGLAND

¶ The recent conference of Governors of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, held in conjunction with Colonial Office officials, has decided to include at the next conference, three years hence, unofficial members. West Africans hope that in this way colored men may be included.

¶ In Edinburgh, the church of Scotland has protested against the drawing of the color line in a few dance halls and restaurants.

¶ Clements Kadalie, head of the Negro labor movement in South Africa, has been speaking in England and protesting against the South African Ministry of Native Affairs. On one occasion the government shot twenty-three men and women who were holding a religious meeting and armed only with bibles. Mr. Kadalie is lecturing under the Independent Labor Party.

¶ President King of Liberia has met every member of the English royal family, including the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. It is said that important developments in the business relations between Liberia and Great Britain are pending.

Sarah N. Gaskins, p. 269

William T. Francis, p. 269 *Albertus Brown, p. 268* *C. M. Battey, p. 268* *Lowell W. Baker, Sr., p. 268*

¶ President King visited Liverpool, was entertained by the Lord Mayor and sailed October 11.

EGYPT

¶ The Coptic Patriarch, His Beatitude, Kyrillos V, is dead at Cairo. The Coptic Church was founded when Egypt was a Province of the Roman Empire. Kyrillos V is the 112th successor of St. Mark and the supreme spiritual head of the Abyssinian Church. His revenue amounted to $175,000 a year and he is said to have spent only $250 a year on himself. The rest went for churches, schools and charities.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ The Right Honorable V. S. Srinvasa Sastri has been sent to South Africa as the Agent of the Indian Government in the Union of South Africa. He is "a highly civilized and intelligent leader who will have to be received by every white man on equal footing".

¶ H. S. Scott, director of education in the Transvaal, declares that of 250,000 native children of school age, only 50,000 are in school. He says that the whites are apathetic toward Negro education, while the native demand is increasing.

¶ Kaffirs working in the South African mines are demanding two dollars a day and receive seventy-five cents.

¶ Negotiations between Portugal and the Union of South Africa concerning the using of Delagoa Bay and the importation of native labor have not been successful. Much of the labor in the mines comes from Mozambique and the Union is trying to get absolute control of Delagoa Bay.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

¶ The University of Louvain has organized a college of higher medical instruction in Katanga and is now about to organize the Catholic University of the West Congo. Natives will be admitted.

¶ Sleeping sickness is still one of the greatest scourges of the Congo. Fifty per cent of the cases are now curable. The Baptist Mission, Yakusu, is doing preventive medical work along this line. It is under Dr. Chesterman, an English physician, who has a hospital of fifty beds.

WEST AFRICA

¶ His Highness, the Alake of Abeokuta, was installed on his new throne June 7, at Ake.

¶ The port of Lagos has been greatly improved and now has an annual tonnage of 1,500,000 tons and a depth of twenty-five feet of water.

¶ An Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Commercial exhibition will be held next month at the port of Calabar, Nigeria, under the direction of Sir Graeme Thomson, K. C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria.

¶ The Prince of Wales College at Achimota opened with sixty children in the kindergarten and now has one hundred and twenty. The Teachers' Training College is being moved there from Accra and next June the elementary and secondary schools will be opened. Three million dollars has been spent on the buildings and the upkeep costs about $200,000.

Opening of the National Capital Country Club Golf Course, p. 269

The Little Page

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Flying Lessons

Calendar Chat

I ONCE saw an Arapahoe moccasin that was embroidered with porcupine quills dyed yellow and scarlet. I gazed at the moccasin and thought of that wandering vanquished tribe, the Arapahoe Indians and recalled Parkman's Arapahoes of the *Oregon Trail*. Speaking of trails causes me to wonder if you recall Edwin Sabin's life of Kit Carson and the circumstance of his having associated with him Jim Beckworth the colored man for whom Beckworth Pass was named.

But I really mean to write of the trail of birds, not of men. For now birds are moving southward. On the first day of August I watched a brilliant indigo bunting on the fence of a wheat field. He darted about between the ground and the fence as though flying were no fine art with him. Yet I knew that within a few weeks he would be setting out upon a voyage to Central America.

I once read an interesting article on bird travel. It mentioned the circumstance of one's encountering on one's premises some rare bird migrant pausing for a brief spell in its immeasurable journey. He mentioned having found an eagle three thousand miles from its winter destination casually halting upon one of his fences.

I SAW, in a field of bronze wheat shocks, hosts of bronzed grackles foraging. They were trotting about like farmers over the gold stubble. Always in flocks like the sparrows, they remind one of that time when they will assemble bevy with bevy for the long fall flight in October.

Their kindred, the orioles, so merry and busy—but even the cowbird for that matter is gayer—unlike the grim grackles have been cheerily receding all summer with a view to final southward flight. After the first splendors of spring song, after the mate had woven her wonderful pouch and tended her eggs within it and when the parents had retired with the fledglings to the orchard and the father had reduced his song to one or two tantalizingly vibrant notes, brief, just enough to help in guiding the youngsters, it seemed only the matter of a few days before their flight to sunlands. When the orioles migrate in the fall they leave behind their relatives that will stay to bravely face the snows, the meadow larks.

Sumac

SUMAC, sure and *sugar,* three words that we can't help thinking *should* begin with s-h! The staghorn sumac, growing cheerily by thickets of blackberry and wild rose is a bush of no pretentions. You might spell it any way, just so you got pleasure from the sight of its ruddy fruit and later the scarlet foliage. Red Riding Hood had no gayer cap than the velvety seeded crimson fruit that glows in cone shaped clusters among the green sumac leaves.

Long after the fruit has changed from scarlet to rust brown, from rust to sepia the leaves turn turkey red as though a colorless sumac were scarcely to be conceived. The red glows out boldly when October skies are dull.

A Black Boy Dreams

I TROT on with the silver streams,
And laugh and build my little dreams.
I trip on with the lively brooks
Through meadowland and wood.
Ha, ho! How merrily I run!
To dream and move along is fun.
I tread the meads of yesterday
Where once the Indians used to play.
The soil belonged to white men next.
How many changes it has known!
For now it is my father's own!
I trot on with these silver streams,
And laugh and build my little dreams,
Ha, ho, how merrily I run!
To dream *yet move along* is fun.

Bob White All Right?

IT seems to me the quiet quail
When he steps through the stubble
So smoothly with his head thrown back,
As though it were no trouble,
Is not saying his name at all,
But asking this politely,
"Bob White all right?
Bob White all right?"
In sounds so clear and sprightly.

The Umbrella Man

THE man who mends umbrellas up,
He's wonderful, that's all.
He even fixes flabby ones
With broken stays that sprawl.

He sits right down on your back steps,
And does his mending there.
He fastens wrinkled tops to wires,
And smooths them down with care.

I'm certain he has lots of time,
At least, it seems that way.
He lifts the mended ones up high
To see if they will stay,

Then closes them and tries again,
Just whistling quietly.
The bag that holds his mending things
Is lying on his knee.

He shakes the old umbrellas out,
When all the mending's through,
Tells what it cost and nods and says,
"You've got a good job, too."

He thanks you when the paying's done,
Then goes off, slow, to find
More work right in your neighbor's yard,
Just of that very kind.

You look and see him through the fence
All bent with knees up high,
And hear him whistling those same tunes
He did your mending by.

Millie Williams, Rome, Ga.

THE FAR HORIZON

TO ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLES AND CLASSES

THE MORE one reads the literature as sent out by the Brussels Congress against Colonial Oppression, the more one is impressed by its earnestness and ability. A "Manifesto to All Oppressed Peoples" is the latest offering from which we quote:

The proud edifice of European and later of American capitalism has been erected on the sweat and blood of the colonial peoples. Horrible slavery, inhuman maltreatment, forced labor and in some cases the complete extermination of whole races and cultures so that scarcely the name remains, have been the means to this end. . . .

The end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century saw the final division of the world between a group of imperialist powers. A few great powers at the bidding of a small group of individuals controlling immense stores of accumulated capital, brought the whole world under their control with the assistance of rifles and bayonets and the most modern murder technique. The struggle of these imperialist powers amongst themselves for the last stretches of undivided land, and the demand of countries more recently imperialist for the redivision of the world led finally to the greatest catastrophe and greatest crime in the history of the world—the great World War.

But this fearful cataclysm which drenched the land of the two Continents with blood did not abolish the awful system of which it was itself the fruit. The imperialist powers are grimly hanging on to the booty which threatened to slip from their hands and which they paid so much to retain. The murder of millions of men, including hundreds of thousands of colonial slaves from India and the African possessions of France, did not end the mad scramble for possession. Fascist Italy has taken the place of imperialist Germany in the struggle for colonial possessions. Even in Germany itself, the privileged classes who have restored their economic and political power and forgotten the bitter taste of foreign rule are again striving to win for themselves the right to oppress other peoples.

That is the inexcusable logic of the system under which mankind is groaning. The present economic system which exhausted the European masses during the war is to-day less than ever able to exist without the subjection of whole nationalities and the resulting excess profits. The less capitalism is in a position to ensure the well-being of the European masses and above all of the proletarian masses, the more it is compelled to seek markets for its goods on foreign continents which can be controlled by force. The development of monopolist capital transformed a small clique in the imperialist countries, above all in the Anglo-Saxon countries, into the masters of the world.

The World War showed the deep divisions of world capitalism, but not only that, the imperialists were compelled to set up the slogan of self-determination as a way out of their difficulties. After the war, the oppressed and enslaved peoples took the imperialists at their word. A mighty movement for national emancipation passed over immense territories in Asia, Africa and America. The banner of revolt was raised in China, India, Egypt, North-West Africa, Indonesia and the Philippines. This great movement received a mighty impetus from the Russian revolution which smashed the power of Russian imperialism, freed hundreds of races and Nationalities exploited by the Tsarist Empire and established the rule of the proletariat upon the basis of a free federation of free peoples. The Workers State is the flaming torch lighting the oppressed peoples of the world along the path to freedom and independence.

This mighty will to freedom and independence will never again be broken. Only fools can believe that the civilization of to-day and of the future will be confined to Europe and the United States of America. The struggle of the Asiatic, American and African peoples for national emancipation in alliance with the proletariat of the imperialist countries, is the force which will abolish international capitalism and civilize the whole world.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

W. L. HUTCHERSON writes us from Emporia:

Emporia! a city of some 18,000 population, in north central Kansas, the seat of two colleges, and the Gazette, edited by William Allen White! But, in Emporia they have a Young Men's Christion Association! Well, so have several hundred other cities, small towns and villages! Why make reference to the Y. M. C. A. in Emporia? Because, in its membership, you will find boys of all the race and national groups that live in the city. Yes, Negro boys! Using the building, to be sure. The Father and Son Banquet for colored men and their boys have been held in the building for five years.

Each year, the Civic Clubs of Emporia, cooperate with the Y. M. C. A. in sending a group of under-privileged boys to the State Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp. And for six years they have included Negro boys. This year—1927, eight of the forty boys sent to camp are colored.

In the game rooms; lobby; on the Gym. floor and in the pool! Yes, in the pool, you will find Negro boys!

Yes, Emporia has a Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan. But, it also has L. A. Duffy, City Boys' Work Secretary, De Witt Lee, General Secretary, William Allen White and the Emporia Gazette.

And would you believe it, there has been neither an earthquake nor falling of the stars in Emporia!

We take this paragraph from *The Survey*:

An experiment in race relations, begun in a small way two years ago, will be part of the Summer School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin. Each Negro girl enrolling for the six-weeks' course in English, economics and physical education for "girls who work with the tools of trade" will be offered the choice of living in a Negro home known to the University as a satisfactory boarding-place, or in a campus house in which girls of both races live on an equal footing. A centrally located house with accommodations for twenty girls has been secured. It has two connecting livingrooms, suitable for general meetings, and will provide a center for the entire industrial group. A university Y. W. C. A. secretary will act as chaperone. The white residents will be those who, before coming to the school, signify their desire to take a part in this inter-racial experiment.

And yet despite this, in Flushing, almost a suburb of New York City, colored boys, including the son of the Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, have been refused membership in the Y. M. C. A. This building was erected opposite the public high school and high school students and citizens, colored and white, were appealed to to help build it.

THE STRUGGLING SOUTH

THE *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph* has a long editorial on the "Aspects of the Problem".

The question of the relations of the white and colored races in this country is being illuminated from several angles just now by an almost simultaneous series of events. The Supreme Court's decision on the Texas primary case, of course, is the most conspicuous of these. The New Orleans segregation ordinance is being argued before the same court, with the prospect of a decision favorable to the Negro plaintiff. The reduction of the sentences of twenty Negro mutineers who killed their white officers and terrorized the city of Houston, Texas, in

1917 probably will have its reaction in that state. Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina, has returned to his constituents with the report that white supremacy is at stake in the Pennsylvania and Illinois ballot scandals. The University of Georgia was recently treated to a demonstration of what a zealous worker for more equable race relations may look for in certain quarters in the South. Literature and the stage are dealing with phases of miscegenation and kindred matters with a frankness that would have been disastrous to the public peace a few years ago —witness Lulu Belle, Ninth Avenue, All God's Chillun Got Wings, The Sailor's Return and almost any number of others which hardly ruffle the surface of today's strong currents. . . .

Those in the South who are more interested in peace and a square deal than they are "keeping the nigger in his place" are still liable to bitter and powerful opposition, as an assistant secretary of the University of Georgia's Young Men's Christian Association recently discovered. This young man had been assisting in inter-racial meetings in and about Athens. His work came under the scrutiny of one of the most influential members of the board of trustees of the university, who immediately demanded his official head and a large chunk of his body. The consequent uproar on the campus drove him off and the secretary still holds his job, in spite of being accused of treason to "white supremacy" and affiliation with the Russian Soviet Government. The most instructive part of this episode was the immediate and vociferous protest of the students against the trustee's intention. College students, in mass, are seldom much interested in or worried by unpleasant things that may happen to Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Their reaction in this case would seem to indicate that there is one group of Southern students which is more interested in justice and a reasonable amount of personal liberty than they are in maintaining a fetish of "supremacy."

This supremacy business is coming to a new turn in the road. A very considerable portion of the dominant race is coming to look upon a supremacy based on artificial and unnecessary barriers and discriminations as nothing much to be proud of. A goodly portion of the white population begins to see that, although there may be and often is good and sufficient reason for binding a person's legs, there is no great glory in distancing him in a foot race while the gyves are on his feet.

It is coming to be seen that the Negro is working toward a goal separate from that of the white race, although their paths must run parallel. The racial aims and aspirations of the Negro are coming to be respected and encouraged by his white fellow citizens as legitimate and desirable. White persons are beginning to see that there can be no lasting benefit in keeping a portion of the population as closely approximating serfdom as can be encompassed by community custom and devious legal technicalities.

To this we may append two occurrences in North Carolina:

In the Durham *Morning Herald* for August 5, 1927, appears an article under the caption "CONSCIENCE HURT HIM; SURRENDERS." This article relates an incident wherein Manly Justice shot and fatally wounded Earl Williams, both white, and says in part:

"After Williams had been wounded by one bullet fired by Justice. . . . Williams begged him not to shoot again, promising to tell officers that a Negro had done the shooting if his life were spared."

Williams maintained until death that a Negro shot him when he was really shot by Manly Justice, white.

Before the truth of the matter referred to above was made known, a mob, or posse, had instituted a "man-hunt" for "a" Negro.

In the press of August 15, 1927, appeared an article under the caption "FATAL ACCIDENT CAUSES ARREST OF BUS DRIVER"; this article said in part:

Helen Eloise had no Home, but THE CRISIS *found her a lovely one. Would you like a little brown fairy in your home?*

"Baswell Green, Negro, is dead and Everett Fish, white, bus driver is out under bond on the charge of manslaughter. . . . Another Negro was seriously and probably fatally injured, while four white people received injuries of varying degrees of seriousness.

Sweeping down Vickers Avenue at a rate of speed estimated by a passenger at around 40, the bus met the lighter car as the latter was crossing the intersection. . . . Through the impact of the collision the bus was overturned and the other car knocked approximately 20 feet.

Following an investigation by the police into the accident, which according to their findings, showed the car occupied by the Negroes had *the right of way*, under the terms of the state law, a warrant charging manslaughter was served on Fish. Bond in the sum of $500 was given. . . ."

In the same paper on the following morning appeared another article under the caption "WINSTON SALEM OFFICER IS DEAD FROM INJURIES"; this article said in part:

"Thomas G. Anderson, motorcycle officer, died today from injuries received last Thursday in a collision. Will Lowery, Negro, driver of an automobile truck, which collided with the motorcycle on which Anderson was riding, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter and is out under $5,000 bond."

From the facts brought out in these two cases, Everett Fish, the bus driver, was in the fault according to the state law, as a result of this he was placed *under a five hundred dollar bond;* however, no allegation was made to the effect that Will Lowery, the truck driver, was in the fault according to the state law, and yet, he was placed under a *five thousand dollar bond.*

A SERVANT OF AMERICA

MR. WILLIAM H. HUNT who has served many years as United States Consul at St. Etienne, Loire, France, has been transferred to Guadeloupe. *Le Memorial de la Loire,* the local paper says:

L'excellent consul des Etats-Unis et Mme. Hunt ont quitté, hier après-midi, notre ville, se dirigeant sur Bordeaux d'où ils s'embarqueront le 27 courant pour le nouveau poste qui été assigné à M. Hunt.

Sur le quai de la gare de Chateaucreux, ils ont été salués par de nombreaux amis qui leurs ont exprimé avec leurs regrets pour leur départ, leurs meilleurs souhaits de bonheur.

Citons: MM. Jean Neyret, ancien maire; Jaray; Colcombet, Schuemacher, Rivoire, docteur Castaing, commandant Conze, Marius Delomier, Lassablière, Tardy, etc., ainsi que de nombreuses dames.

A St. Etienne on gardera longtemps le souvenir de ce couple charmant, qui avait obtenu chez nous entièrement droit de cité.

What a curious way for the United States to reward a faithful public servant. Mr. Hunt is sent from a busy district in the center of France to a tiny island in the Caribbean with no increase in pay or standing.

DAYTONA BEACH—H. A. Patterson, city motorcycle policeman, *was thanked* by a coroner's jury for *killing Will Price,* Negro, who was said to have first fired at the officer. A verdict of justifiable homicide preceded the expression of "thanks."

—Day by Day in Florida.

Mafia lynching site, in rear of Beauregard Square. Take St. Claude, Esplannade or Canal Belt cars.

New Orleans, La., *Public Service, Inc.*

Postscript

by W. E. B. Du Bois

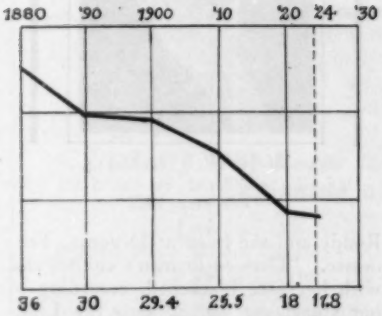
CHILDREN

THE CRISIS published its first Children's Number in October, 1912. Thus this issue marks our Sixteenth annual reminder to the black people of America that children are rather important; that if we propose to conquer this earth for the principles of democracy regardless of race, and for the open door to genius regardless of color, we must not only bring children into the world, but we must train them after they arrive.

The stress of psychology in the last few years has been put upon the importance of the training which children get before they enter school. "Behaviorism" asserts that the child is practically made into the human being which he is going to be in these earlier years and that all this emphasis which we have been putting upon heredity is mainly nonsense. While the new psychology may thus over-emphasize social environment, certainly and without the slightest doubt, the older psychology and the older education went violently and illogically to the other extreme. Colored fathers and mothers must learn that the atmosphere of the home, the denizens of the street, the playmates of their children, the culture of the Negro quarter,—all these things are perhaps the largest factors in making the future men and women of the Negro race.

DEATH RATES

THE difficulty about nearly all statistical matter with regard to the Negro in the United States is the rather astonishing habit which we have of comparing all our figures with similar figures relating to whites. In most cases the comparisons are misleading because the groups are not at all similar. Here is a great mass of white people, aided by large immigration in the past and considerable in the present, with the advantage of hospital service, trained physicians, sanitary homes and selected areas for the richer classes. There is neither sense nor illumination in comparing the death rate of that group with the death rate of American Negroes, only a generation removed from slavery, under great mental and physical stress by



Negro death rate per 1,000 *living, U. S. A.*

reason of prejudice and migration, and under severe economic pressure.

The group can only be compared with its own status in the past, to note progress; and such a comparison shows that the Negro death rate has been reduced 50 per cent. in the last forty years. The Negro has reduced his infant mortality and his death rate from scurges like tuberculosis. His betterment in health has been most striking and encouraging, as Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, proves in the September *American Mercury*. Of course, there is still room and need for improvement, but the present American Negro death rate is as low as that of most European countries and considerable lower than that of Spain, Hungary, Russia, and the countries of South America.

ELKS

THE meeting of the colored Elks in Harlem during August was one of the most astonishing and hopeful occurrences that has ever taken place among Negroes of America. Never before has a great city been so elaborately and beautifully decorated for a visiting convention. There must have been at least six miles of flags, bunting and electric lights which turned High Harlem into fairyland.

Then there poured into this colored city, between 125th and 145th Streets and from the crags of Washington Heights to the Harlem River, a crowd of visitors estimated as high as fifty thousand. Streets were crowded day and night with automobiles, buses, men, women and children. Theatres, dance halls, churches and cabarets were wide open. Private homes were filled with gay parties and entertainments. And yet the police force was not perceptibly increased in number; there was almost no disorder of any sort; there was very little drunkenness; very little quarreling. It was a happy, beautiful party.

The conference despite strong rivalry for office and many matters of difference and dispute went off apparently without a hitch, and the parade, even in the rain, was a moving spectacle; while the great ball in the armory of the Negro regiment was little less than magnificent.

The white city humming below was literally struck dumb. The New York *World* had regular accounts as usual. Some of the other papers had a note now and then; but for the most part there was no news, no comment, no pictures; the white city sat and stared.

JOHNSTON

THE death of Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston at the age of sixty-nine has come in England. Sir Harry Johnston, as he was better known, probably knew more and had written more of the history and condition of African Negroes than any living man. He was born in London in 1858 and first entered Africa at the age of twenty-two. He became an explorer and writer, a Vice Consul and Consul in the English service and finally Special Commissioner to Uganda. He was liberal in all matters and one who, with all his eccentricities, believed in the Negro race. The Editor has long enjoyed his personal friendship, has been a guest in his home, and feels the loss of his death.

PEABODY

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY is seventy-five years old and America has been sending him congratulations. In these good words black America should have no small part. He has been a friend to Negroes. He has helped with his money; with his wide influence as a Southerner; and with his kindly heart. He does

not believe altogether in Negro colleges or in the social intermingling of the races or in the Fifteenth Amendment; but he believes so much more than most Southerners of education and insight, and believes it so earnestly, that his life has been a benediction to the nation.

THE TERRIBLE TRUTH

WE who are black can sympathize with Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends more than other Americans. We are used to being convicted because of our race and opinions and regardless of our proven guilt. We are used to seeing judge, jury and public opinion lay down the rule: "Better ten innocent Negroes lynched, than one guilty one go free!" We can see, South and North, changes for the better from the day when this extraordinary reversal of a common law maxim was dominant; and yet the public execution of these two Italian anarchists makes us know that we have not gone so very far after all.

We must not allow ourselves to forget a far less widely known case. August 29, 1919, Maurice F. Mays of Knoxville, Tennessee, was arrested and charged with the murder of a white woman, Mrs. Bertie Lindsey. On October 4th, he was convicted of murder in the first degree. "There was no charge to the jury in sentencing him. The court was prejudiced to such an extent that the trial judge would not or did not hear witnesses for the defense". The police were against Mays because he had been "in politics". The community wanted to lynch him.

The case was appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court and heard in January, 1920. The judgment of the lower court was set aside on a technicality and Mays was tried again in April, 1921. He brought in witnesses to establish a complete alibi. Nevertheless, he was again found guilty of murder in the first degree and ordered to be executed June 26, 1921. The case was again appealed, but the State Supreme Court upheld the lower court and set the execution for December 15th. On December 14th, through the efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. and his friends, a respite of ninety days was granted. Commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment was asked, but it was all in vain. On March 15, 1922, Maurice Mays was executed.

Six years later, in August, 1927, the Chief of Police of Norton, Virginia, informed the Knoxville authorities that Mrs. Sadie Mendil, a white woman of twenty-eight, had confessed to the murder of Mrs. Lindsey. Her name at the time was Mrs. John

MAURICE MAYS
Officially murdered by the State of Tennessee, 1922

Roddy and she lived at Devonia, Tennessee. "Dressed in men's clothes and with her face blackened, according to her story, she slipped into the Lindsey woman's home and killed her in bed. She did so, she said, because a few nights previous she had trailed her husband, a traveling man, to the Lindsey home, and had seen her husband and the Lindsey woman together". Mrs. Mendil, despite her confession, was released because the record showed "no charge against the woman". Maurice Mays had borne that charge to his grave, because he was a Negro and "in politics".

MENCKEN

MANY colored people have undertaken to answer Mr. Mencken's remarks about Negro artists. Most of them apparently make the mistake of questioning his attitude rather than his facts. There can be no question of H. L. Mencken's attitude toward Negroes. It is calmly and judiciously fair. He neither loves nor hates them. He has a predilection for men.

But he, like many other Americans, does not understand just where the shoe pinches. When American artists of Negro descent have work worth while he believes that they are not barred by magazines or publishers. Of course not. But the point is that the themes on which Negro writers naturally write best, with deepest knowledge and clearest understanding, are precisely the themes which most editors do not want treated. These are themes which white readers are tired of or do not wish to hear. What is the "freedom" cry to a white American or "discrimination"? He is fed up on this which is the breath of life to black folk. While the feelings of insulted men, their reaction to the color line —well this he will not read about. Consequently the chief reading public in America will not buy precisely the sort of thing that Negroes must write about if they are sincere and honest.

White Americans are willing to read about Negroes, but they prefer to read about Negroes who are fools, clowns, prostitutes, or at any rate, in despair and contemplating suicide. Other sorts of Negroes do not interest them because, as they say, they are "just like white folks". But their interest in white folks, we notice, continues. This is a real and tremendous handicap. It is analogous to the handicap of all writers on unpopular themes; but it bears hardest on young Negroes because its bar is broader and more inclusive. It puts a premium on one kind of sadistic subject.

Despite this, Mr. Mencken does not realize all that has been done. If the really first rate books written by Negroes since the Civil War make "a shelf a foot long", that is a matter of congratulation. Similar notable works by white Americans would be a good deal less than nine feet long. In music, Nathaniel Dett has given the Negro spiritual another form and Harry Burleigh has done more than reproduce it. W. C. Handy is father of the "Blues". Coleridge-Taylor, if we may be permitted a journey overseas, stands manifestly the great creative artist with his "Bamboula" and "Take Nabandji"; and there is Roland Hayes—is he not an artist? There may, of course, be difference of opinion about Negro poets, but in our opinion Paul Laurence Dunbar, Claude McKay, Countée Cullen and Langston Hughes stand far above "second rate". We are inclined too to think that Chesnutt's novels are far above "the level of white hacks". Jean Toomer's work will not soon be forgotten and Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery" is no ordinary biography. Jessie Fauset and Eric Walrond deserve notice. Finally, we have H. O. Tanner.

On the whole then, despite a stimulating critic's opinion, we Negroes are quite well satisfied with our Renaissance. And we have not yet finished.

PRIZES

THE November number of THE CRISIS will announce the result of the Krigwa competition of 1927 and the distribution of the various prizes, except the Charles Waddell Chesnutt Honorarium. This latter prize for the best contributions to THE CRISIS for the year 1927 will not be announced until the new year. Meantime, may we continue to have the judgment of our readers concerning the merits of the different contributed articles published in THE CRISIS?

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED IN
ATLANTA, GA.

COLLEGE, Normal School and Senior High School. Special emphasis on training teachers. Students from all parts of the South. Graduates have a fine record for successful work.

FOR INFORMATION, *Address*
M. W. ADAMS, President

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
(*Formerly* Atlanta Baptist College)
ATLANTA, GA.
College, Academy, Divinity School

AN institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, all live features.

FOR INFORMATION, *Address*
JOHN HOPE, President

1870 1927

Clark University
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
"Culture for Service"

OVER 100 acres of beautiful campus. Twelve buildings with new $215,000.00 Administration Building with modern Chapel, Laboratories and Gymnasium. Clark University offers unusual educational opportunities to aspiring young men and women. Terms reasonable. Departments: College of Arts and Science, Normal Training School, College Preparatory, Music and Home Economics.

For information address
M. S. DAVAGE, President

Talladega College
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
Sixtieth Year
F. A. SUMNER, President

UP-TO-DATE in its equipment. High standards of scholarship. Thoroughly Christian in its ideals.

DEPARTMENTS:
Theological Seminary, College of Arts and Science, offering special courses in Education, Social Service, Music, Business Administration, Journalism and Physical Training. Training School for Nurses.

Six hundred students, 45 teachers, 800 acres, 38 buildings, electric lights, steam heat. Beautiful and healthful location in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. An ideal place for young men and women.

For further information address THE PRESIDENT

Knoxville College
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Beautiful Situation and Healthful Location.
Best Moral and Spiritual Environment.
Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere.
Noted for Honest and Thorough Work.

Fully Accredited for
Teachers' Certificates by State Board.
Home-like Dormitory Life with Careful Supervision.
Live Athletic and Literary Interests.
COURSES: College, Normal, High School, Household, Arts and Music.
Expenses Very Reasonable
Catalog and other literature sent free upon request.
Address: J. KELLY GIFFEN, President.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Founded by General O. O. Howard

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, S.T.M., D.D., *President*
EMMETT J. SCOTT, A.M., LL.D., *Secretary-Treasurer*

Purpose

TO provide the Twelve Million Colored People of the United States with College-trained and Professional Leaders through its Courses in the Arts, the Sciences, in Education, Public Health and Hygiene, Music, Engineering, Commerce and Finance, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Religion and Law.

Students May Enter for Collegiate Work at the Beginning of Any Quarter

Registration:
Autumn Quarter.....September 26, 27, 28, 1927
Winter Quarter.....January 3, 4, 1928
Spring Quarter.....March 21, 1928

FOR CATALOG AND INFORMATION WRITE:
F. D. WILKINSON, *Registrar*
HOWARD UNIVERSITY **Washington, D. C.**

The NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE *for* NEGROES
Formerly the Durham State Normal School

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING COURSES

1. **THE LIBERAL ARTS COURSE**
   Leading to the A. B. Degree and offering sufficient work in Secondary Education to enable students to secure High School Teachers' Certificates, Class A, and High School Principals' Certificates at the completion of the course.
2. **THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE**
   Leading to the B. S. Degree.
3. **THE PRE-MEDICAL COURSE**
   A two-year pre-medical course preparing students for entrance into medical colleges will be given.
4. **SPECIAL COURSES IN COMMERCE AND MUSIC**

The faculty consists of men and women from the best colleges and universities in the country and meets the requirements of the North Carolina College Conference.

FOR CATALOG AND FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS:
THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
JAMES E. SHEPARD
President
DURHAM, N. C.

Meharry Medical College -:-:-
A CLASS "A" COLLEGE

Registered with New York Board of Regents
with departments of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Nurse Training

Two years (Class One) College work required for admission to the Departments of Medicine and of Dentistry. Graduation from a four years' High School or Normal School required for admission to the Departments of Pharmacy and Nurse Training.

For catalog and application blank address:
THERE IS AN ESPECIALLY GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR DENTISTS.
JOHN J. MULLOWNEY, M.D., President of Meharry Medical College, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

TEACHERS COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE—four-year course leading to degree of Bachelor of Science.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—four-year high-school teacher's course leading to degree of Bachelor of Science; and two two-year courses for primary, intermediate and upper-grade teachers.

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS—four-year course leading to degree of Bachelor of Science; and two-year course.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS—courses leading to degree of Bachelor of Science and State Certificates.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Offers four-year course leading to degree of Bachelor of Science and two-year course—aims to prepare men and women for business positions or to teach business subjects.

LIBRARY SCHOOL

Offers one-year, professional course—aims to prepare librarians for normal schools, colleges and branch libraries in city systems.

TRADE SCHOOL

Offers four-year course leading to degree of Bachelor of Science; and two year course—aims to train skilled builders.

FACTS

Enrollment, including practice and summer school and classes for teachers in service, 2,251; graduates, 2,753; and ex-students, over 8,800.

: : JAMES E. GREGG, Principal : :

Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina
AT GREENSBORO

An *"A"* Grade College

An Agricultural Department
Courses leading to degree of B.S. in Agriculture.

A Technical Department
Courses leading to the degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Architectural Engineering.

A Science Department
Courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

A Department of Education
Courses leading to the degree of B.S. in Education, for the training of Vocational Teachers.

A Trade Department
Offering the following trades: Bricklaying, Plastering, Carpentry, Cabinet Making, Automobile Mechanics, Machine Shop Practice, Tailoring, Shoe Making and Repairing, Plumbing, Electricity, Forging.

A Standard Technical High School
A High School which prepares students for College and for Vocations.

A Strong Business Department
Courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law.

MODERN EQUIPMENT
SPLENDID LOCATION
MODERATE EXPENSES

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 15, 1927

For further information, address
F. D. BLUFORD, *President*
A. & T. COLLEGE
Greensboro, N. C.

The TUSKEGEE NORMAL *and* INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Founded by DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Offers Exceptional Opportunities to Negro Youth for Thorough Education in High School and College Courses and in Agriculture, Mechanical Industries and in Industries for Women.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES for Boys comprises forty trades including Carpentry, Bricklaying, Auto-Mechanics, Applied Electricity, Photography, Printing, Machine Shop Practice and Tailoring.

THE WOMAN'S INDUSTRIES include Home Economics — Courses in Foods, Clothing, Millinery, Applied Art, Laundering, Household Management in addition to Home Crafts and Ladies' Tailoring.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT with 2,000 acres of land offers a comprehensive four-year course in Secondary Agriculture and a full four-year college course in Advanced Agriculture to train young men and women as Farm Demonstration and Home Demonstration Agents, Teachers of Agriculture and as Scientific Farmers.

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE COURSES are offered in Education for the training of Teachers in Elementary Schools, for Teachers of Mechanical Industries and in Business Training.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE COURSES leading to the Bachelor of Science degree are offered in Agriculture and in Home Economics.

THE JOHN A. ANDREW MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and Nurse Training School provides a three-year course in Nurse Training which qualifies its graduates for registration in all southern states.

A SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, of ten weeks, divided into two terms, beginning June 1st and meeting the requirements of the Boards of Education of all southern states.

Location Unsurpassed

Information furnished upon application

Robert R. Moton, *Principal* William H. Carter, *Treasurer*

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

TRAINING OF
KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Professional Course of Two Years
Address
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

St. Mary's School

An Episcopal boarding school for girls, under the direction of the sisters of St. Mary. Address: THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE, 6138 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Exceptional Negro Children

(*From page* 259) were unearthed in a small group and our data, with several rules of the game slightly modified, brought out startling exceptions. Students of race advancement, of cultural development, are united today in believing that progress comes not so much through a general high level within the group, as from the degree to which the group proliferates exceptional individuals. To know that exceptional individuals are being proliferated in our race today is indeed "Balm in Gilead" to ease our discouraged hopes for racial betterment.

WHAT lesson may we glean from this study? One interesting fact stands forth from a study of this kind. No matter how high in the social scale the family may be, the exceptional children in this study came from homes where someone had encouraged the child to read. The work of Dr. Adler of Vienna has indicated—Arnold Gessell at Yale has vindicated—the theory that mental superiority in children is more largely the product of vigorous mental stimulation during the first three years of life than at any time afterward. Negro parents are too inclined, along with parents of other races, to regard signs of super-normality in their children with distrust and fear. They want their children to be "normal", to play with all of the other children, to grow up in practical savagery until they are of school age—a period so long deferred that the major habits of the child are likely to be firmly fixated for life at the school entrance period. It may be laid down as a certain law that children can be taught to read as soon as they are able to talk or walk. It is a most tragic sight to see parents leaving to wretched schools the simple educational duties which would prove a lasting solution to the educational problems of their children, if attended to personally. No matter how "busy", the Negro parent desirous of seeing his children succeed in life should spare at least enough time to teach the child how to read—*with pleasure*—before he is, at the oldest, five years of age. The Negro parent who is able should by all means supplement the class-room instruction of his progeny.

What will result from such extra advantages afforded the child? Will it make the child "old before his day", or "anti-social", or eccentric, as the common impression of the advanced child runs? By no means; we now know that the healthiest and most active children are those advanced in school and the unhealthiest, the most retarded cases. Such special treatment will undoubtedly eliminate from two to six years from the time necessary to

Lincoln University

Pioneer in Collegiate and Theological Education

Accredited by the Association of Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

LINCOLN Graduates are Leaders in the various professions and in all parts of the country.

Address:
Wm. Hallock Johnson, President
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RATED as a class *A* college by the State Boards of Education in Virginia and North Carolina.

In addition to the general college curriculum, work is offered in the following departments:

Teachers College — Pre-Medical
Theological — Law
Commercial

For additional information address THE PRESIDENT

Howard University School of Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A STANDARD LAW SCHOOL located at the Nation's Capital and offering courses of thirty-two weeks' duration, leading to the degree of LL.B.

CAREFULLY selected library of 11,000 volumes, including the complete National Reporter System, the American Digest System and the National Citation System, covering every State in the Union. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FACULTY of twelve, under the Deanship of Mr. Justice Booth of the U. S. Court of Claims, including Two Judges, Two former Attorneys for the United States and Eight other Recognized Specialists.

First Semester begins October 1, 1927

For further information address
JAMES C. WATERS, JR., *Secretary*
420 Fifth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SHAW UNIVERSITY

Founded 1865

Devoted exclusively to College and Theological work.

"A" class college having a prestige in Negro education. Given graduate standing by universities of the North. With no high school, increasing emphasis is placed upon college standards and the promotion of college spirit in scholarship and athletics.

Degrees given: A.B., B.S., Th.B. and B.S. in Home Economics.

Special attention is given to the training of teachers. Terms moderate. Send for catalog. Address: J. L. PEACOCK, President, SHAW UNIVERSITY, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Fisk University

IN THE CITY OF NASHVILLE

The College
Accredited four year liberal arts college. With 12 major departments.

Music Department
College major leading to B.A. degree. Diploma in music.

Graduate Department
Graduate work in Chemistry, English, History, Philosophy and Sociology.

Fall Quarter opens for Freshmen Sept. 26; for others Sept. 28.

For Particulars, Address
THE DEAN
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn.

Paine College

AUGUSTA, GA.

Standard College Courses

Approved Two-Year Normal
Accredited Senior High School
Up-to-Date Junior High School

"To develop leaders you must have the best possible equipment for literary training and that is what we are striving for at Paine College", said one of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This Church contributes largely to the support of Paine College.

A GOOD SCHOOL AT REASONABLE RATES

For further information, address
RAY S. TOMLIN, *President*
PAINE COLLEGE

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

(Formerly Biddle University)

FOUNDED 1867

FOR MEN ONLY

CLASS "A" College and High School, so recognized by the North Carolina State Board of Education. A Standard Theological Seminary. Member of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Large endowment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, *address*
H. L. McCROREY, *President*
Charlotte, North Carolina

The Ancrum School of Music

Offers Courses in Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Voice, Theory, Solfeggio, Harmony, Composition. New England Conservatory method. Excellent faculty. Fine dormitory rooms.

Director: MRS. ESTELLE ANCRUM FORSTER
Graduate N.E.C., 1919-20.
SEND FOR YEAR BOOK. ADDRESS:
74 W. Rutland Sq., Boston, Mass.

Stenographers Trained

We teach shorthand that one can read and transcribe; students are trained to manipulate typewriting machines by "touch" rapidly and accurately; and our bookkeeping and filing system is unique. Fall term begins October 3, 1927. *Write* EDWARD T. DUNCAN, *Principal*, The STENOGRAPHERS' INSTITUTE, Duncan's Business School Building, 1227 S. 17th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Simmons University, Louisville, Ky.

Founded 1879.

The only institution in the State having for its object Collegiate, Ministerial, Medical and Legal training for Colored Citizens in Kentucky.
Special training in Insurance, Social Service, Nursing and Hospital Work.
Normal, Commercial, Music, Domestic Science, Missionary Training Class.
Evening classes, correspondence course. Degrees offered. C. H. PARRISH, President.

VIRGINIA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
(The A. and M. College)
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA
Classed as an "A" College by an Accrediting Agency.
THE COLLEGE OFFERS:
1. A carefully selected group of consecrated teachers.
2. Eight College Curricula leading to eight distinct lines of achievement.
3. Four Normal School Curricula.
4. Five Curricula in the major trades.
5. A Vocational Curriculum in Agriculture.
6. An accredited high school Curriculum.
7. A well-organized music school.
8. Well equipped laboratories.
9. A modern organization of the College Community.
10. A wholesome religious environment.
11. A high grade of work at moderate expense.
For further information write to
JOHN M. GANDY, President

State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute
NORMAL, ALABAMA
Founded by Dr. William H. Councill
Situated among the oaks and cedars of the Alleghanies. An ideal school site. High School, College, Agriculture, Home Economics, Trades, Nursing, Commercial and Music courses. No tuition. Moderate board.
Fifty-third session begins
SEPTEMBER, 1927
T. R. PARKER, *President*

The Cardinal Gibbons Institute
RIDGE, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
A school for Negro young men and women of character and purpose. Course of Junior High School grade offered for the coming year.
General Mechanics, Agriculture and Domestic Science are taught in parallel courses.
Living conditions simple, healthful, well-supervised.
For further information, address
Victor H. Daniel, *Principal,*
Ridge, Maryland

28th Year
Berean School
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Co-educational
Day and Night Sessions
Trade School, Commercial School
Domestic Art School
Correlated Academic Studies
Fall Semester begins October 4, 1927
Write
Matthew Anderson, *Principal*
1926 South College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Badges, Banners, Lodge Regalia
For all lodge and church societies
Mention name of organization
CENTRAL REGALIA CO.
Jos. L. Jones—Founder
641 W. 9th St. Dept. C. Cincinnati, Ohio

equip the child for high school. This may sound outrageous—but the handicaps imposed upon a Negro teacher in the typical school system result in that teacher covering a ridiculously small amount of ground, such as could easily be covered by the bright child in three or four years of formal instruction *supplemented* by careful home instruction. Granted that two years be saved in the eight-grade course; this means additional insurance toward entering a profession and active earning capacity before the individual is superannuated. As much as education costs today, the saving of two years as a minimum is not to be scoffed at.

OUR prize exhibit, so to speak, is the child Willia Mae Baucom. She is four years and ten months old. She passed all tests normally given to 4-year, 5-year, 6-year, and 7-year old children (white) with ease. Her I. Q., accordingly, is 142. An interview with the mother elicited the information that the child had been given careful attention in the home; had been encouraged to read, to ask questions and in every way given mental stimulation at the earliest age possible. What may we not say of this little dark child of genius? Before her stretch illimitable avenues of potential achievement. One does not need to be a prophet to say that she can be "pushed"—a better term would be *lead*—through the 8-grade grammar school course by the time she is ten years old. Nor, as we have emphasized, need the parents of this child fear for her health. It is impossible to reckon the vast number of brilliant children who have lost from two to four years advantage in their education due to the foolish superstition that it is "dangerous" to promote a child above his year-grade, or for the child to "skip" grades.

One hopes, instinctively, that the fates may be kind to this child, whose I. Q. is superior to about 997 out of every 1000 white children. Will opportunities to develop this talent come to her, or will the rich promise of the early years be snuffed out by poor teachers, poor schools, un-ambitious playmates, or the depressing weight of prejudice? If our violation of the rules of the psychological game here described do nothing more than urge Negro parents to see that children like the ones referred to here receive every opportunity, we shall feel that the effort is warranted and that its repetition is demanded.

Child Literature

(*From page* 260) a black person among them. He is with the Forty Thieves.

TO come from dead walls to real stirring life, we note Anne Car-

St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.
NORMAL SCHOOL TRADE SCHOOL
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
HIGH SCHOOL
Thorough Academic and Industrial Instruction; a High Christian and Moral Atmosphere, Sound Christian Character with Trained Hand and Head, are the objectives of education at St. Paul's.
THE NORMAL AND FOUR YEAR HIGH SCHOOLS are fully accredited by the State Boards of Education of Virginia, North Carolina and other states. The High School is also accredited by Oberlin, Howard, Lincoln and other well known institutions of higher learning.
THE TRADE SCHOOL offers an unexcelled standard three-year course in sixteen trades for boys and four trades for girls, which fits them to become efficient workers in the trades of their choice.
THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL offers a standard three-year course in practical theoretical agriculture, poultry keeping, agrimony and animal husbandry, which fits a student to become a practical farmer or farm demonstrator.
INSTRUCTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IS FREE, and is given by an experienced faculty of capable, earnest men and women from some of the country's best colleges and universities. Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Howard, Lincoln, Fisk and Atlanta being among the institutions represented. A well equipped gymnasium provides for the prescribed course in physical education.
THE SCHOOL HAS A STRONG ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT. Baseball, football, basket ball, tennis and track comprise its intercollegiate sports. It is a member of the C. I. A. A.
Fortieth session opens September, 1927. Rates are very reasonable. For Catalog and other information, write the Principal:
REV. JAMES S. RUSSELL, D.D.
Lawrenceville, Va.

Bethune-Cookman College
(Formerly The Daytona Normal and Industrial Inst.)
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
LOCATED in the beautiful Halifax country on the East coast of Florida. An institution where opportunity is afforded for the highest and best in education. Offering courses in
JUNIOR COLLEGE
Normal Training School for Teachers
College Preparatory
SPECIAL work offered in Commerce, Music, Domestic Science and Art, Agriculture and Carpentry.
Athletics encouraged for Boys and Girls.
Dormitory Facilities unsurpassed.
FOR INFORMATION, *Write to*
Mary McLeod Bethune, President

1882 *1927*
LANE COLLEGE
Jackson, Tennessee
A GROWING College with a splendid history and a bright future. It offers modern courses in Collegiate, Theological, Musical, College Preparatory, Teachers' Training, Home Economics and Pre-Medical subjects.
Proper standards of conduct as well as scholarship are maintained. Well equipped laboratories, dormitories with modern conveniences and facilities under positive Christian influences are supported. For further information address
J. F. LANE, President, Jackson, Tennessee.

MAKE THE PRODUCTIVE YEARS OF LIFE PROVIDE EASE AND COMFORT FOR OLD AGE

No Better Means Can Be Had Than the Victory Limited Payment Life Policy

$5,000.00 *Benefits in Event of Death*
to the beneficiaries in event of death from natural causes. This sum may be paid at one time, or in monthly or yearly payments. Provision may be made for payment of any indebtedness and the balance to beneficiary.

$10,000.00 *Benefit in Event of Accidental Death*
payable in event of accidental death.

$50.00 *LIFE ANNUITY When Permanently Disabled*
payable per month throughout the remainder of life if total and permanent disability occurs before age 60, and all future premiums are waived; the face amount of the policy, in addition, is paid to beneficiaries upon death of the insured.

$5,000.00 *POLICY PAID UP IN Twenty Years*
The policy becomes paid-up in full for life after twenty annual premiums have been paid.

SPECIMEN PREMIUM RATES

AGE	*ANNUALLY*	*SEMI-ANNUALLY*	*QUARTERLY*
15	123.86	64.40	32.83
20	133.50	69.42	35.37
25	144.82	75.30	38.37
30	158.40	82.36	41.97
35	174.96	90.98	46.37
40	195.60	101.72	51.83
45	224.16	116.56	59.41
50	262.16	136.32	69.47
55	304.96	158.58	80.82

This policy may be had in any amount from $2500 to $10,000, with proportionately higher or lower premiums.

VICTORY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

"$200,000.00 Capital and the Only Negro Company operating under the Supervision of the New York Insurance Department"

Home Office: 3621 South State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ACT TODAY—MAIL COUPON FOR INFORMATION AND TERMS

Victory Life Insurance Company,
3621 South State Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Please send me information and terms relative to your VICTORY LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE Policy for $..... of Insurance.

Age ..... Name .....

Occupation ..... Address .....

MORGAN COLLEGE and BRANCHES

JOHN O. SPENCER, PRESIDENT

COLLEGE:—John W. Haywood, A.M., S.T.D., Dean.
LOCATION:—College Town between North and South.
COURSES:—Semester Credit System. A.B., B.S., and B.S. in Education degrees. Advanced courses in Education. Certificates for High School teaching.
RATING:—Accredited by the Association of Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland, by the State Board of Education in Maryland and other States.
POLICY:—Co-educational.
FACULTY:—University trained specialists.
SITE:—Eighty-five acres, beautiful scenery. Athletic fields.
DORMITORIES:—Equipped and supervised.
ACADEMY:—(On the Campus) George C. Grant, A.B., Principal.
COURSES:—College Preparatory and General.
SUMMER SCHOOL:—(1927) Six weeks, June 27th to Aug. 5th.
INFORMATION:—Address Edward N. Wilson, Registrar, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY
JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADE
Eastern Branch of the University of Maryland

COURSES:—Preparatory, Agricultural, Industrial, Domestic, Music.
INFORMATION:—Address the Principal, Thomas H. Kiah, Ped.D. Princess Anne, Md.

SCHOOL *of* HIGH STANDARDS *and a* RIGOROUS PACE

Wiley College
MARSHALL, TEXAS

RECOGNIZED as a Class "A" College by Standardizing Agencies. Has operated on the basis of four quarters a year since June, 1921. Graduation in June and August. Entrance any quarter. Leading colleges and universities represented on its faculty. More than two hundred and fifty enrolled in college department. $35,000 invested in scientific laboratory and library research equipment. Due prominence given to music and to wholesome athletics.

M. W. DOGAN, *President.*

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE
FOUNDED BY J. C. PRICE
SALISBURY, N. C.
CO-EDUCATIONAL
RECENTLY RE-ORGANIZED
PRESENTS VERY STRONG FACULTY

Offers the Following Courses:
THEOLOGICAL — HIGH SCHOOL
LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
DOMESTIC ARTS AND SCIENCES
COMMERCIAL — MUSIC — TEACHER TRAINING

A School of Liberal Training with Distinct Religious Atmosphere
All Athletics

For Further Information Address
W. J. TRENT, President
James Edward Mason, Financial Secretary

Florida Normal and Collegiate Institute
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
(The Ancient City of Sunshine Land)

JUNIOR HIGH
SENIOR HIGH
TEACHER TRAINING
JUNIOR COLLEGE COURSES
PRE-MEDICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSES

For further information address
NATHAN W. COLLIER, Pres.

rol Moore's listing in her *Crossroads to Childhood*, the buoyant tale of *Moby Dick*, nothing apart from its towering black hero who to me always suggests Winslow Homer's "Gulf Stream".

Speaking of adventure. There are the busy pygmies of Leo Walmsley's *Toro of the Little People* (New York: Doran). Here is a childhood thriller, a series of experiences in Pygmyland in the forest of Always Night, Africa. Toro reigns as hero in the midst of marvelous scenes and accounts of the resourcefulness of the "little people".

While writing of Africa I have thought of *Homespun Heroines* by Hallie Q. Brown (Aldine Pub. Co.). This is a book of brief bright life sketches of eminent colored women and contains little intimate side lights obtained with much care. Particularly fresh among these studies is an account of a pepper tree quilt made for Queen Victoria by a native of West Africa. After the fanciful creation in yellow, green and gold was completed there loomed the challenge of how to get it into the queen's hands. And the manner in which this was effected and just what the queen did reads like a fairy tale.

I AM sure I would have liked even in childhood to read these stories, just as I would have enjoyed discovering through *Famous Sculpture* (New York: Century Co.) how the law of frontality originated with Egyptian artists. Knowing all this of dark people I might have gazed at the little Greek everywhere, never particular about serving me his frozen goods and sweets and yet from whose ancient shores were wafted to my child fancies much that was superb in legend—could I not have early met him with this mental challenge, "May not *I* pick up red Antares where he dropped it or restore to the VICTORY its head?"

Wallace Battle

(*From page* 262) murder. At the end of the vacation he went back to the school and tried to work but he was still so upset that he could not stay. He finally and definitely resigned July 20, 1927, saying: "I have now finished twenty-five years at Okolona with the most sympathetic and lovable Board of Trustees in the world. In this I am including all former members of the Board—Messrs. Walter McDougall, Edwin R. Embree and others, including the late Dr. Joseph French Johnson, Messrs. George W. Cable, Phil McIntosh, Moses Williams and B. J. Abbott.

"My calm and deliberate judgment, after prayers and tears, is that a quarter of a century completes my task at Okolona. I, therefore, in final decision tender my resignation to take effect at once."

This for the public; but in a private letter to a friend, which we have seen, he adds: *"I found that I was stifling in the South!"*

WHERE now is the real trouble in this astonishing case of murder and the practical suppression of all publicity concerning it for nearly two years? It lies in the fact that the Episcopal Church is at a serious disadvantage when it tries to deal with the Negro problem. It is the one great church in America which did not split on the subject of slavery. Often it boasts of this fact; and unity is a thing to boast of. Nevertheless this very fact of union spells paralysis on the Negro problem. The Episcopal Church, although the richest in the United States and the first Protestant church among Negroes, has done least for the Negro in America. It has repudiated all efforts to increase its Negro membership and it has until recently supported few Negro schools. Whenever Episcopalians try to take a high moral stand on any phase of the race problem they find themselves blocked by their Southern white constituents.

This does not mean that the white Episcopal South believes in lynching, mob violence and ignorance for Negroes. It does mean that these Southern white churchmen still cling to the old idea of speaking for Negroes and working for them and preventing all self-assertion on their part. They still refuse to permit any criticism of the action of the white South toward Negroes and they are determined to pretend that Southern civilization in its attitude toward black folk is the best in the United States if not in the world.

When now the church faces such an episode as the Okolona murder it suffers moral paralysis. This murder in broad daylight was an affront to the Episcopal Church as well as white civilization and the acquittal of the murderers for lack of evidence in the face of that cold dead corpse was an outrageous travesty on justice. The pretense of self-defense was shameless. Despite this every pressure has been brought to bear by the officials of the Episcopal Church; first, to keep the facts of this case from being known; second, to keep them from being published; third, to keep any outside person or organizations from trying to secure justice or publicity; fourth, to compel Battle to keep silent and to induce him to go back to his work at the school.

THE CRISIS in its endeavor to tell a straight, unvarnished tale has submitted this article to the persons chiefly

BENNETT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

CLIMATE EXCELLENT CAMPUS BEAUTIFUL
EQUIPMENT MODERN STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT

Relationship with faculty wholesome and democratic. Faculty composed of college women chosen from best schools in America.

Enrollment 1927-28 limited to 300. For further information address

DAVID D. JONES, *President.*

Allen University
A Co-Educational Institution Offering Courses in
THE JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
ARTS AND SCIENCES
THEOLOGY MUSIC COMMERCE
HOME ECONOMICS
TEACHER TRAINING A SPECIALTY
DEGREES: A.B., B.D., Th.B., A.B. in Education
Approved by the State of South Carolina. Aided by the Slater Fund and the General Education Board. Facilities increased this year.
DAVID H. SIMS, *President*
BISHOP JOHN HURST,
Chairman Trustee Board

WANTED EVERYWHERE
Good Auto Mechanics, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cooks, Seamstresses, Typists, Stenographers, Bookkeepers.
Downingtown Industrial *and* Agricultural School
DOWNINGTOWN, PA.
(*Under the Supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.*)
SPECIALIZES
in training good workers and good citizens and offers to boys and girls over thirteen years of age
Healthy Climate Outside of City
Faculty of College-trained Teachers
Junior and Senior High School Courses
Properly Supervised Athletic and Social Recreation
For further information write
J. H. N. WARING, JR. Principal

Rust College
GOING TO COLLEGE?
Come to Rust College—Beautifully Located. Students from Fourteen States
College of Liberal Arts, Standard Normal, Home Economics, Music, Junior and Senior High Schools.
Efficient Faculty. New Equipment for Laboratories, Enlarged Library. Rates Reasonable
For further information write
President L. M. McCoy
Holly Springs : Mississippi

Haven Teachers College
Teachers College Conservatory of Music
Senior High School School of Business
Junior High School School of Home Economics
Training School
Accredited Summer School for Teachers
Beautiful Park-like Campus
Modern Conveniences
Good Orchestra
Department of Physical Education with Intra-mural and inter-collegiate athletics
Terms Reasonable
For catalog or further information address
J. BEVERLY F. SHAW, *President*
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

PRINCESS ANNE ACADEMY
(Eastern Branch of the University of Maryland)
—JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADE—
Ideal Location, Healthful Climate, Strong Faculty. The moral and religious atmosphere is wholesome and inspiring.
Courses:
Junior College, High School, Industrial.
Special Features:
Two-year Teacher Training Industrial Course.
Graduates certificated by the State of Maryland.
Stenography and Typewriting.
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Home Nursing.
Fall term begins September 24, 1927.
Write for information.
T. H. KIAH, *Principal*
Princess Anne Academy, PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

A PLAY That Gets a Crowd and Gets the Money
GIVES more laughs and puts more cash into the Treasury than any Entertainment that a Church or Club can have. Everybody likes to attend the
Slabtown District Convention
It is a scream and at the same time it is Sense—Because it teaches a number of good lessons.
GET IT AND GIVE IT—PRICE 50c
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs
Author and Publisher
LINCOLN HEIGHTS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Teachers Wanted Session 1927
Teachers: Have you considered carefully the business side of your profession? Are you a member of the
Interstate Colored Teacher's Agency?
501 NORTH THIRD ST., RICHMOND, VA.
IF NOT, JOIN
We find positions for you in any state you desire
Register at once. Don't delay.
J. H. Blackwell, Ph D. Manager

concerned, except Wallace Battle. They have all agreed that nothing should be published. What do you think, Gentle Reader?

The Browsing Reader

(*From page* 266) or paid as skilled laborers. The author quotes a letter:

"The attitude of the colonists is absolutely suicidal. They rely solely on machine guns for their supremacy. All the labor of the country is performed by natives: the whites are degenerating very quickly; they have been morally defeated by the native's power of suffering, by his tenacity of life and lastly but most importantly, by the black man's sense of humor."

IT is useless to try to quote further the excellent things in this book. The fact of the matter is as Lord Olivier insists that South Africa is wrecking civilization in its attempt to push the aspiring and educated Negroes down below the lazy, impudent and good-for-nothing white man. In his concluding chapter he says:

"The immediate provocation to the writing of this Anatomy has been the new departure of the South African Government, unique in the history of civilized peoples, in importing the principle of the color bar into the industrial law of a state heretofore based on the Christian and British Imperial theory of equal human rights. That declaration is a menace to the peace of the world."

THE CRISIS has imported a dozen copies of this book which is selling for $2.00. Write for it now.

IN THE MAGAZINES

THE July *Sphere*, an English periodical, carries an article by P. W. Wilson on "The Clash of Colour". The statement which amuses us most is: "The American Negro is undergoing what has been called, somewhat bluntly, a bleaching process. His skin is losing the sun-burn. . . . . It is the bleaching of the Negro that to-day embitters race relations". According to Mr. Wilson the colored beauty parlors must be coining money.

No one should miss reading E. Franklin Frazier's opinion of "The Negro in the Industrial South" in the July 27 issue of *The Nation*. It is a frank and straight-forward picture of the status of the colored man in industry and it has some undeniably truthful corollaries. Mr. Frazier, in maintaining that the Negro must seek co-operation with white labor gives examples which prove that where white labor has unselfishly attempted to organize Negro labor, the result has been a marked success for the bet-

I Am Grateful, Friends

I WISH to thank the Pulpit, the Press and the Public for your unselfish support given me in the recent crisis through which PORO COLLEGE has passed.

No less do I wish to express my appreciation for the many messages of interest and sympathy which have come to me; for the tender spoken word; and for the prayers of the faithful that an Institution dedicated to my race might stand untouched.

And I am grateful for the unprecedented demonstration of racial solidarity presented.

Your friendly interest, loyalty and prayers during the recent upheaval have lightened, more than any other agency could have lightened, the way to bigger endeavor.

In recognition whereof, I rededicate to my people PORO COLLEGE, and reconsecrate it to the loving service of Negro Womanhood.

Annie M Turnbo-Malone

An Institution Owned, Controlled and Operated by Our Group.

PORO COLLEGE

Annie M. Turnbo-Malone, Founder and Sole Owner

Approved and Registered School of Beauty Culture
Manufacturer of PORO Hair and Toilet Preparations

100 Guest Rooms :-: Complete Dining Facilities
Accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Hartshorn Memorial College
RICHMOND, VA.
"In the Center of Things"

A college with a great past and a great future.

The only college situated in the center of the eastern states which is offering separate education to young women.

Hartshorn has College, High School and Grammar School departments.

Christian living and Christian training are emphasized.

SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address
President DAVID G. MULLISON

THE CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
(A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL)
CHEYNEY, PA.

A PENNSYLVANIA State Normal School offering, in addition to the regular Normal Academic Course of two years, professional three year courses in Home Economics and Shop Work.

A diploma from any of these courses makes a graduate eligible to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

For further information and catalog, write
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL, Principal
CHEYNEY, PA.

The Lincoln School for Nurses
in the City of New York
offers to young colored women having completed a four year high school and holding a diploma, a three years' course of instruction in nursing.
Capacity of hospital—420 beds.
Post Graduate Course of six months to graduates of accredited schools.
For information apply to:
Superintendent of Nurses
MISS S. J. FORD
Lincoln School for Nurses
New York, N. Y.

Burrell Memorial Hospital
Training School for Nurses
ROANOKE, VA.

State accredited. Three year course in general nursing. 50 bed hospital. Free tuition, board and room, textbooks, uniforms; also monthly cash allowance. Ideal location, 1,000 feet above sea level. High School graduates given preference.

Write to, Ethel M. Bigham, R. N.
Supt. of Nurses

THE FRANCIS E. W. HARPER GIRLS' DORMITORIES
1424 Christian Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Home Privileges and Special Rates to Students and Professional Women.
MISS JESSIE M. WATKINS, *Supt.*

terment of laboring and wage conditions for both black and white.

If you have never seen the life of Lenox Avenue, if you have never breathed the emotion of Harlem, if you have never danced in close-bodied rhythm with hundreds of black people in warm, smoky up-town New York cabarets—if you have never done any one of these things—read Rudolph Fisher's "Blades of Steel" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August. In our opinion it is quite the best bit we have seen from Mr. Fisher's pen.

"White Man" by Grace Lumpkin, the story of an untutored colored girl of the Mississippi flood districts who comes to grief at the hands of the husband of her employer, appears in the *New Masses* for September. The heroine follows docilely wherever the "White Man" leads and finally, when she is left in the lurch and dare not disclose her condition to her mother, loses herself in the driftwood of the flood. The story is sympathetically written in an easy, flowing style; but somehow we get the feeling that Miss Lumpkin believes her story typical of Negro womanhood.

With one Olympic gesture Walter White tells of "The Negro and his Problems" in the latest issue of the *Haldeman-Julius Quarterly*. In his discussion of theories of solution of the race problem, Mr. White comes to the conclusion that it can not be solved by placing emphasis upon any one single factor; but that struggle must be made in every line of endeavor. Other phases of the problem discussed in this article are: lynching and the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill, employment, segregation, the sex factor in race relations, disfranchisement and education.

The *Literary Digest* for August 27 gives a brief history of Liberia under the title, "Where the Negro Rules".

The *American Mercury* for September carries a brief and exceptionally unprejudiced account of the Negro in the United States under the title, "Life, Death and the Negro" by Louis I. Dublin. From the landing of a boatload of slaves at Jamestown in 1619, Mr. Dublin tells the story of the Negro in America down to the present time and draws his deductions concerning him from authentic statistics. We disagree with him, however, when he says that the Negro death rate is increasing. Facts brought out during the meeting of the Pan-African Congress proved beyond any shadow of doubt that the death rate is declining with an amazing degree of rapidity. In conclusion Mr. Dublin says of the Negro: "He is here for good and the years to come will probably see him playing an increasingly im-

The Atlanta School of Social Work
INCORPORATED

Prepares Its Students for Professional Social Work

SUPERVISED FIELD WORK WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES

Graduates of the School are in Demand

Several Scholarships Available.

For further information address:
The Director
Forrester B. Washington, A.M.
239 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Georgia

NATIONAL SEMINARY and TRADE SCHOOL for GIRLS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL—NORMAL TRADE SCHOOL

A Christian School
with Christian Teachers
Located on Beautiful
Lincoln Heights in the Capital
of the Nation.

Comfortable Rooms
Steam Heat
Increased and Strong Faculty
Unexcelled Business Course
Social Service
Domestic Science and Arts
Vocal and Instrumental Music
Interior Decorating
Physical Education
Intensive Two Years' Business Course for High School Graduates

NATIONAL SEMINARY AND TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Formerly National Training School for Women and Girls, Inc.)
NANNIE H. BURROUGHS
President
Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.

HOPE
Religious Family Monthly of Fireside Schools. Helpful for Homes, Churches, Sunday Schools and Mission Bands for old and young.
50 cents, single subscription, or 25 cents for each subscription in clubs of ten or more to one address.
Order of MRS. MARY H. FLOWERS
428 6th Ave. N. Nashville, Tenn.

"There are no royal roads to learning but there are many roads."

When Selecting a School

1. Consider well
2. Choose wisely

KITTRELL COLLEGE

offers exceptional advantages.

STANDARD COLLEGE
THEOLOGICAL
TEACHER TRAINING
AND COMMERCIAL COURSES

Write for bulletin.

G. A. EDWARDS, *President*
KITTRELL, N. C.

portant and worthy part in the affairs of the country. His achievement in America will be ultimately recognized, not only as the greatest experiment in racial adjustment ever undertaken by man, but as the most encouraging and gratifying episode in our national life".

During the past two years, diverse and glowing tributes have been paid the favored child in the literary firmament—the Negro in Art. There have been those of us who have fattened on this pampering and contentedly broken three or four waist-coat buttons. But there have also been those of us who have been waiting impatiently for an intelligent weeding out of the bad from the good; for we know certainly that some mud has been mistaken for gold. That time, it seems, is at hand—that time when we must step aside and view with unsentimental perspective the work that has been done in this excited period of artistic effort.

Wallace Thurman attempts something of the sort in his article, "Negro Artists and the Negro", which appears in the *New Republic* for August 31. He proves himself an iconoclastic critic with a sense of discernment; but occasionally truth is overshadowed by personal bias. Somehow we believe that Negro writers, in order to invest their literature with simplicity and sincerity and beauty, must look for material within their own personal experience, regardless of time and place. That the "renaissance" has not birthed something fine about a certain sort of Negro is not proof enough that it can not be done. On the whole, however, the article is well written and worth reading.

MARVEL JACKSON.

EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
An Ideal Christian Home School in the Heart of Beautiful Florida

For students unable to stand the rigors of a Northern winter.
Grammar School, Junior High School, Senior High School, Normal School, School of Theology. Music, Commercial Courses, *College Courses leading to B.A. Degree*, Manual Training, Domestic Science and Art, Band, Military Training for men, Physical education for women.

Albert B. Cooper, President
Bishop John Hurst, Chairman Board of Trustees

Samuel Huston College
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Recognized as a Class A Four-Year College by the State Department of Education, a nationally known accrediting agency.

"It is the strategic location of the whole South, the gateway to unborn millions."
The Capital of the State.
A school vitalized by splendid tradition but which faces the future.
The quarter system. Expenses reasonable.
Intensive Summer Session.

For further information address:
T. R. DAVIS, *President*
or THE REGISTRAR

Dear Reader:

Is THE CRISIS among the periodicals in the Reading Room of your Public Library? If so, see that it is properly displayed. If not, put it there.

Subscription $1.50 per year.

Quino Home Treatments
For Your Hair and for Your Face

1 Grower, 1 Pressure, 1 Shampoo, Value $1.25, 1 Free Rouge, sent for $1. Free Advise on Bad Scalps.

1 Vanishing Cream, 1 Complexion Soap, 1 Skin Beautifier, 1 Face Powder, value $1.25, 1 Free Talc. All for $1.

GANTT QUINO BEAUTY SCHOOL, Nashville, Tenn.

The East India Hair Grower

Will promote a Full Growth of Hair. Will also Restore the Strength, Vitality and Beauty of the Hair.

If your Hair is Dry and Wiry Try

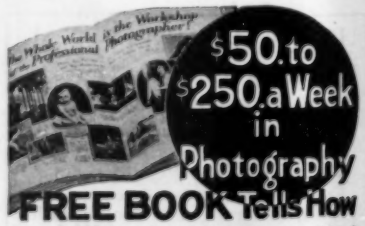
East India Hair Grower

IF you are bothered with Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching Scalp or any Hair Trouble, we want you to try a jar of EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER. The remedy contains medical properties that go to the roots of the Hair, stimulate the skin, helping nature do its work. Leaves the hair soft and silky. Perfumed with a balm of a thousand flowers. The best known remedy for Heavy and Beautiful Black Eye-Brows. Also restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Can be used with Hot Iron.

PRICE SENT BY MAIL, 50c.
10c Extra for Postage

AGENTS OUTFIT
1 Hair Grower, 1 Temple Oil, 1 Shampoo, 1 Pressing Oil, 1 Face Cream and Direction for Selling, $2.00. 25c Extra for Postage.

S. D. LYONS
316 N. Central, Dept. B.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.



FREE BOOK Tells How

You can quickly qualify for big-paying positions in Motion Picture, Portrait, Commercial or News Photography, or start your own business. No experience needed.

CAMERA FREE Learn at home or in our great New York Studios. Earn while learning. Write today for Free Book, Job Chart and Free Camera offer.

NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
Dept. 33 10 West 33rd St. New York

$1.00 Masonic Magazine
A favorite in the home of fraternal men and women every where. **Official organ.** No Mason without it. **$1 brings it to you regularly 7 months**

NATIONAL FRATERNAL REVIEW
—420 E. 35th St. Chicago, Ill.—

The Negro Faces America
By Herbert J. Seligmann
Second Edition with New Foreword.
In Attractive Paper Binding.
Price: One Dollar
Together with a year's subscription to THE CRISIS.....$2.00

12 BEAUTY TREATMENTS free:
Look 10 Years Younger
In Less Than 10 Minutes

WRINKLES, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES VANISH AS IF BY MAGIC. PROOF IN 10 MINUTES. JUST SEND ME YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS FOR free TREATMENTS.
R. S. DUDLEY & CO.
4609 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Favorite Paramount Spirituals

HERE they are—the leading spiritual records of the hour—first, of course, and by the world's best artists on Paramount Records:

12516—**I Believe I'll Go Back Home** and **Sinner, You'll Need King Jesus,** William and Versey Smith (Guitar and Tamborine acc.).

12506—**Jesus Gonne Shake My Righteous Hand** and **Receiving the Message,** Biddleville Quintette.

12503—**He's the One** and **You'd Better Mind,** Pace Jubilee Singers (soloists, Hattie Parker and Mrs. James Simpson).

12386—**All I Want Is That Pure Religion** and **I Want to Be Like Jesus in My Heart,** Deacon L. J. Bates.

12499—**The Old Accoun' Was Settled Long Ago** and **Daniel in the Lion's Den,** Norfolk Jubilee Quartette.

12512—**Time** and **Goodbye, I've Left the World Behind,** Rev. T. T. Rose and Gospel Singers.

12217—**Ezekiel Saw De Wheel** and **Crying Holy Unto the Lord,** Norfolk Jubilee Quartette.

12484—**Will My Mother Know Me There** and **The Royal Telephone,** Blind Connie Rosemond; Organ acc.

12073—**When All the Saints Come Marching In** and **That Old-time Religion,** Paramount Jubilee Singers.

12035—**Father, Prepare Me** and **My Lord's Gonna Move This Wicked Race,** Norfolk Jubilee Quartette.

12396—**I Heard The Voice of Jesus** and **Fight On, Your Time Ain't Long,** Biddleville Quintette.

12437—**God So Loved the World** and **Prayer,** Rev. W. A. White.

Electrically Recorded

Paramount Records are recorded by the latest new electric method. Greater volume, amazingly clear tone. Always the *best* music—*first* on Paramount!

SEND NO MONEY!

If your dealer is out of the records you want, send us the coupon below. Pay postman 75 cents for each record, plus small C. O. D. fee when he delivers record. *We pay postage on shipment of two or more records.*

Order your favorites from your dealer, or send us the coupon.

Paramount

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Popular Race Record

The New York Recording Laboratories
142 Paramount Bldg.
Port Washington, Wis.

Send me the records checked ( ) below. 75 cents each.

12516	( )	12499	( )	12073	( )
12506	( )	12512	( )	12035	( )
12503	( )	12217	( )	12396	( )
12386	( )	12484	( )	12437	( )

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Shampooing is the most important part of caring for the hair ~

WHETHER done at home or in the beauty shoppe, proper shampooing is the first step toward restoring, improving or preserving the hair. By using a pure, mild shampoo soap, it is the only way to keep the scalp clean, sweet, and to bring out the real life and natural lustre of the hair.

Good shampooing is all important. Insist on it at your hairdresser's. Yet you don't have to if your hairdresser is a Madam C. J. Walker agent. Madam C. J. Walker agents everywhere using Madam C. J. Walker's Vegetable Shampoo Soap are specially trained to give you a good, better shampoo, and they do it. As they give it, the shampoo is a softening, cleaning operation, an enlivening, invigorating treatment, a perfect joy to receive.

Just try a Madam C. J. Walker Shampoo

[YOUR SCALP WILL FEEL THE DIFFERENCE]

If some circumstance compels you to shampoo your own hair, use only Madam C. J. Walker's Vegetable Shampoo Soap. It produces a wealth of soft, creamy, medicated lather that cleans, sweetens and purifies the scalp. It is positively one of the finest shampoos on the market.

Note—The Shampoo is but one of many distinctive beauty-making treatments Walker agents cheerfully give.

A 3 oz. box will last for months

50¢

at Walker Agents' Shoppes
Good Drug Stores ~ Direct by Mail

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

640 NORTH WEST STREET INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA